

A RANK INEQUALITY FOR THE KNOT FLOER HOMOLOGY OF DOUBLE BRANCHED COVERS

KRISTEN HENDRICKS

ABSTRACT. Given a knot K in S^3 , let $\Sigma(K)$ be the double branched cover of S^3 over K . We show there is a spectral sequence whose E^1 page is $(\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K) \otimes V^{n-1}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2((q))$, for V a \mathbb{Z}_2 -vector space of dimension two, and whose E^∞ page is isomorphic to $(\widehat{HFK}(S^3, K) \otimes V^{n-1}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2((q))$, as $\mathbb{Z}_2((q))$ -modules. As a consequence, we deduce a rank inequality between the knot Floer homologies $\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K)$ and $\widehat{HFK}(S^3, K)$.

1. INTRODUCTION

Heegaard Floer knot homology is a powerful invariant of a knot K in a three-manifold Y introduced in 2003 by Ozsváth and Szabó [19] and independently by Rasmussen [22]. The theory associates to (Y, K) a bigraded abelian group $\widehat{HFK}(Y, K)$ which arises as the homology of the Floer chain complex of two Lagrangian tori in the symmetric product of a punctured Heegaard surface for (Y, K) . Amongst other properties, for a knot K in the three-sphere this theory detects the genus of K [18] and whether K is fibred [5, 15]; its graded Euler characteristic is the Alexander polynomial of K [19].

If K is a knot in S^3 , then we may construct the double branched cover $\Sigma(K)$ of S^3 over K . The preimage of K under the branched cover map $\pi : \Sigma(K) \rightarrow S^3$ is a nullhomologous knot in $\Sigma(K)$, also called K . The relationship between the knot Floer homology groups $\widehat{HFK}(S^3, K)$ and $\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K)$ has been studied by Grigsby [6] and Levine [9, 10].

We prove the following theorem, conjectured by Levine [10, Conj 4.5] after being proved in the case of two-bridge knots by Grigsby [6, Thm 4.3]. Let n be the number of basepoints on some Heegaard diagram \mathcal{D} for (Y, K) whose underlying surface is S^2 . Let $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ be a double branched cover of \mathcal{D} which is an n -pointed Heegaard diagram for $(\Sigma(K), K)$. (We will introduce this construction more explicitly in Section 3). We will work with a variant of knot Floer homology, $\widehat{HFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$, which is dependent on n and equal to $\widehat{HFK}(Y, K) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)}$, for V a dimension 2 vector space over \mathbb{F}_2 .

Theorem 1.1. *There is a spectral sequence whose E^1 page is $(\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2((q))$ and whose E^∞ page is isomorphic to $(\widehat{HFK}(S^3, K) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2((q))$ as $\mathbb{Z}_2((q))$ -modules.*

Here $\mathbb{Z}_2((q))$ denotes the ring $\mathbb{Z}_2[[q]][q^{-1}]$ of Laurent series in the variable q . In particular, we have the following rank inequality.

Corollary 1.2. *Given K a knot in S^3 and $\Sigma(K)$ the double branched cover of (S^3, K) then the following rank inequality holds:*

$$rk(\widehat{HFK}(S^3, K)) \leq rk(\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K)).$$

Knot Floer homology admits two gradings, the Maslov or homological grading and the Alexander grading. We will see that the spectral sequence of Theorem 1.1 is generated by a double complex whose two differentials each preserve the Alexander grading on the basepoint-dependent invariant

$\widehat{HFK}(\mathcal{D})$, inducing a splitting of the spectral sequence which the isomorphism of Theorem 1.1 fails to disrupt. Knot Floer homology also splits along the spin^c structures \mathfrak{s} of Y , such that we have

$$\widehat{HFK}(Y, K) = \oplus_{\mathfrak{s}} \widehat{HFK}(Y, K, \mathfrak{s}).$$

This extra factors of V in $\widehat{HFK}(D)$ respect this splitting, such that

$$\widehat{HFK}(\mathcal{D}, \mathfrak{s}) = \widehat{HFK}(Y, K, \mathfrak{s}) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)}$$

The differentials on the spectral sequence of Theorem 1.2 interchange pairs of conjugate spin^c structures, preserving a single *canonical spin^c structure* \mathfrak{s}_0 on $\Sigma(K)$, which is moreover the only spin^c structure to survive to the E^∞ page of the spectral sequence. Therefore we can sharpen Theorem 1.2 to the following.

Corollary 1.3. *Given a knot K in S^3 and \mathfrak{s}_0 the canonical spin^c structure on its double branched cover $\Sigma(K)$, then we have the rank inequality*

$$rk\left(\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K, \mathfrak{s}_0)\right) \geq rk\left(\widehat{HFK}(S^3, K)\right)$$

for i any Alexander grading.

Corollary 1.4. *Given a knot K in S^3 and \mathfrak{s}_0 the canonical spin^c structure on its double branched cover $\Sigma(K)$, then we have the rank inequality*

$$rk\left(\widehat{HFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}, \mathfrak{s}_0, i)\right) \geq rk\left(\widehat{HFK}(\mathcal{D}, i)\right)$$

for i any Alexander grading. In particular, for g the top Alexander grading such that $\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K, \mathfrak{s}_0, i)$ is nonzero, this is an inequality of the hat invariant:

$$rk\left(\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K, \mathfrak{s}_0, g)\right) \geq rk\left(\widehat{HFK}(S^3, K, g)\right)$$

The key technical tool in these proofs is a recent result of Seidel and Smith concerning equivariant Floer cohomology. Let M be an exact symplectic manifold, convex at infinity, containing exact Lagrangians L_0 and L_1 and equipped with an involution τ preserving (M, L_0, L_1) . Let $(M^{\text{inv}}, L_0^{\text{inv}}, L_1^{\text{inv}})$ be the submanifolds of each space fixed by τ . Then under certain stringent conditions on the normal bundle $N(M^{\text{inv}})$ of M^{inv} in M , there is a rank inequality between the Floer cohomology $HF(L_0, L_1)$ of the two Lagrangians L_0 and L_1 in M and the Floer cohomology $HF(L_0^{\text{inv}}, L_1^{\text{inv}})$ of L_0^{inv} and L_1^{inv} in M^{inv} . More precisely, they consider the normal bundle $N(M^{\text{inv}})$ to M^{inv} in M and its pullback $\Upsilon(M)$ to $M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1]$. We ask that M satisfy a K -theoretic condition called *stable normal triviality* relative to two Lagrangian subbundles over $L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\}$ and $L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}$. Seidel and Smith prove the following.

Theorem 1.5. [23, Section 3f] *If $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ carries a stable normal trivialization, there is a spectral sequence whose E^1 page is $HF(L_0, L_1) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2((q))$ and whose E^∞ page is isomorphic to $HF(L_0^{\text{inv}}, L_1^{\text{inv}}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2((q))$ as $\mathbb{Z}_2((q))$ modules.*

In particular, there is the following useful corollary.

Corollary 1.6. [23, Thm 1] *If $\Upsilon(M)$ carries a stable normal trivialization, the Floer theoretic version of the Smith inequality holds:*

$$rk(HF(L_0, L_1)) \geq rk(HF(L_0^{\text{inv}}, L_1^{\text{inv}})).$$

This paper is organized as follows: In Section 2 we review the set up for Floer cohomology as used by Seidel and Smith and state the results that imply Theorem 1.5. In Section 3 we review the basics of Heegaard Floer knot homology, discuss previous work concerning the knot Floer homology of branched double covers, and state Theorem 3.8, which states that a manifold used to compute knot Floer homology carries a stable normal trivialization, and, together with some symplectic structural data, implies Theorem 1.1. We also discuss how Corollaries 1.3 and 1.4 follow from Theorem 1.1. In Section 4 we show that the spaces involved in the computation of knot Floer homology satisfy the basic symplectic structural requirements of Seidel and Smith's theory. In Section 5 we further examine the homotopy type and cohomology of these spaces, producing results we will need to prove Theorem 3.8. In Section 6 we review some important concepts from K -theory necessary to the proof of Theorem 3.8, and in Section 7 we finally give a proof of this theorem, completing the proof of Theorem 1.1. We afterward summarize the deduction of Corollaries 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4 from Theorem 1.1, already touched on earlier, for the reader's convenience. We finish with some optimistic remarks concerning possible future work. Section 8 is an appendix containing a proof on charts that an important inclusion map of symmetric products, (2), is holomorphic.

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2. SPECTRAL SEQUENCES FOR FLOER COHOMOLOGY

Floer cohomology is an invariant for Lagrangian submanifolds in a symplectic manifold introduced by Floer [2, 3, 4]. Many versions of the theory exist; in this section we briefly introduce Seidel and Smith's setting for Floer cohomology before stating the hypotheses and results of their main theorem for equivariant Floer cohomology. Let M be a manifold equipped with an exact symplectic form $\omega = d\theta$ and a compatible almost complex structure J . Let L_0 and L_1 be two exact Lagrangian submanifolds of M . For our purposes we can restrict to the case that L_0 and L_1 intersect transversely.

Definition 2.1. The Floer chain complex $CF(L_0, L_1)$ is an abelian group with generators the finite set of points $L_0 \cap L_1$.

The differential d on $CF(L_0, L_1)$ counts holomorphic disks whose boundary lies in $L_0 \cup L_1$ which run from x_- to x_+ . More precisely, we choose $\mathbf{J} = J_t$ a time-dependent perturbation of J and let $\mathcal{M}(x_-, x_+)$ be the moduli space of Floer trajectories u of the following form.

$$\begin{aligned} u : \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1] &\rightarrow M \\ u(s, 0) &\in L_0, u(s, 1) \in L_1 \\ \partial_s u + J_t(u) \partial_t(u) &= 0 \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow \pm\infty} &= x_{\pm} \end{aligned}$$

This moduli space carries a natural action by \mathbb{R} corresponding to translation on the coordinate s ; we let the quotient by this action be $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}(x_-, x_+) = \frac{\mathcal{M}(x_-, x_+)}{\mathbb{R}}$ the set of unparametrized holomorphic curves from x_- to x_+ .

Before formally defining the differential on $CF(L_0, L_1)$, we need to impose one further technical condition on M to ensure both that there is only one homotopy class of holomorphic curves between any two intersection points $x_+, x_- \in L_0 \cap L_1$ and that the image of any holomorphic curve $u : \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow M$ is contained in some compact set in M . We say $\phi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is *exhausting* if it is smooth, proper, and bounded below. We consider the one-form $d^{\mathbb{C}}(\phi) = d\phi \circ J$ and the two-form $\omega_\phi = -dd^{\mathbb{C}}(\phi)$. We say that ϕ is *J-convex* or *plurisubharmonic* if ω is compatible with the complex structure on M , that is, if $\omega(v, Jv) > 0$ for all $v \in TM$. This ensures that ω_f is a symplectic form on M . (The term plurisubharmonic indicates that the restriction of ϕ to any holomorphic curve in M is subharmonic, hence satisfies the maximum modulus principle.) A noncompact symplectic manifold M with this structure is called *convex at infinity*.

We use an index condition to determine which strips u count for the differential. Given any $u \in \mathcal{M}(x_-, x_+)$, we can associate to u a Fredholm operator $D_{\mathbf{J}}u : \mathcal{W}_u^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_u^0$ from $\mathcal{W}_u^1 = \{X \in W^{1,p}(u^*TM) : X(\cdot, 0) \in u^*TL_0, X(\cdot, 1) \in u^*TL_1\}$ to $L^p(u^*TM)$. (Here $p > 2$ is a fixed real number.) This operator describes the linearization of Floer's equation, $\partial_s u + J_t(u)\partial_t(u) = 0$, near u . We say that \mathbf{J} is *regular* if $D_{\mathbf{J}}u$ is surjective for all finite energy holomorphic strips u .

Lemma 2.1. *If M is an exact symplectic manifold with a compatible almost convex structure J which is convex at infinity and L_0, L_1 are exact Lagrangian submanifolds also convex at infinity, then a generic choice of \mathbf{J} perturbing J is regular.*

Floer's original proof of this result [2, Propn 2.1] and Oh's revision [16, Propn 3.2] were for compact manifolds, but, as observed in [14, Section 9.2] and indeed by Sikorav in his review of Floer's paper [2], the proof carries through identically for noncompact manifolds which are convex at infinity. Choose such a generic regular \mathbf{J} . We let $\mathcal{M}_1(x_-, x_+)$ be the set of trajectories u in $\mathcal{M}(x_-, x_+)$ such that the Fredholm index of $D_{\mathbf{J}}u = 1$.

Lemma 2.2. [2, Lemma 3.2] *If \mathbf{J} is regular, $\mathcal{M}_1(x_-, x_+)$ is a smooth compact 1-manifold such that $\#\mathcal{M}_1(x_-, x_+) = n^{x_- - x_+}$ is finite. Moreover, for any $x_-, x_+ \in CF(L_0, L_1)$, the sum*

$$\sum_{x \in CF(L_0, L_1)} n^{x_- - x} n^{x x_+}$$

is zero modulo two.

Therefore we make the following definition.

Definition 2.2. [2, Defn 3.2] The Floer cohomology $HF(L_0, L_1)$ is the homology of $CF(L_0, L_1)$ with respect to the differential

$$(1) \quad \delta(x_-) = \sum_{x_+ \in CF(L_0, L_1)} \#\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_1(x_-, x_+) x_+$$

with respect to a regular family of almost complex structures \mathbf{J} perturbing J .

Now suppose that M carries a symplectic involution τ preserving (M, L_0, L_1) and the forms ω and θ . Let the submanifold of M fixed by τ be M^{inv} , and similarly for L_i^{inv} for $i = 0, 1$. We can define the Borel (or equivariant) cohomology of (M, L_0, L_1) with respect to this involution. Seidel and Smith give a geometric description of the cochain complexes used to produce equivariant Floer cohomology; we'll content ourselves with an algebraic description, referring the reader to their paper

[23, Section 3] for further geometric detail. Notice that the usual Floer chain complex $CF(L_0, L_1)$ carries an induced involution $\tau^\#$ which takes an intersection point $x \in L_0 \cap L_1$ to the intersection point $\tau(x) \in L_0 \cap L_1$. This map $\tau^\#$ is not a chain map with respect to a generic family of complex structures on M . However, suppose that we are in the nice case that we can find a suitable family of complex structures \mathbf{J} on M such that $\tau^\#$ commutes with the differential on $CF(L_0, L_1)$. (Part of Seidel and Smith's use of their technical conditions on the bundle $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ is to establish that such a \mathbf{J} exists [23, Lemma 19].) Then $CF(L_0, L_1)$ is a chain complex over $\mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2] = \mathbb{F}_2[\tau^\#]/\langle (\tau^\#)^2 = 1 \rangle$. Indeed, $(1 + \tau^\#)^2 = 0$, so there is a chain complex

$$0 \rightarrow CF(L_0, L_1) \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} CF(L_0, L_1) \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} CF(L_0, L_1) \dots$$

Definition 2.3. If $CF(L_0, L_1)$ is the Floer chain complex and $\tau^\#$ is a chain map with respect to the complex structure on M , $HF_{\text{borel}}(L_0, L_1)$ is the homology of the complex $CF(L_0, L_1) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2[q]$ with respect to the differential $\delta + (1 + \tau^\#)q$.

Therefore the double complex

$$0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \delta \\ \curvearrowright \\ CF(L_0, L_1) \end{array} \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} \begin{array}{c} \delta \\ \curvearrowright \\ CF(L_0, L_1) \end{array} \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} \begin{array}{c} \delta \\ \curvearrowright \\ CF(L_0, L_1) \end{array} \dots$$

induces a spectral sequence whose first page is $HF(L_0, L_1) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2[q]$ and which converges to $HF_{\text{borel}}(L_0, L_1)$.

There is another more algebraic method of generating this complex. We may begin by considering the Floer *homology* complex on L_0 and L_1 , which is constructed identically to the cohomology complex except in counting holomorphic strips u of Maslov index 1 with $u(s, 0) \in L_1$ and $u(s, 1) \in L_0$; that is, it is equal to the Floer cohomology $HF(L_1, L_0)$. Let n_{x_-, x_+} be the number of such Floer trajectories after quotienting by the translation action on \mathbb{R} . Let d be the Floer homology differential on $CF(L_1, L_0)$. If \mathbf{J} is a time-dependent perturbation of J which is regular for Floer cohomology, it is also regular for Floer homology. Moreover, notice that $CF(L_1, L_0)$ carries an involution $\tau_\# = \tau^\#$, also not generically a chain map.

The following relationship between the two theories is well-known.

Lemma 2.3. *The Floer cohomology complex $CF(L_0, L_1)$ is canonically isomorphic to the complex $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}(CF(L_1, L_0), \mathbb{Z}_2)$ with the dual differential d^\dagger as chain complexes.*

Proof. Since the group $CF(L_0, L_1) = CF(L_1, L_0)$ has a canonical set of generators in the intersection points of L_0 and L_1 , the group $\text{Hom}(CF(L_1, L_0), \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is canonically isomorphic to $CF(L_0, L_1)$ as abelian groups. (Indeed, in some moral sense the space of maps ought to be the chain complex for Floer cohomology.) It remains to be shown that $d^\dagger = \delta$. First observe that $n_{x_-, x_+} = n^{x_+, x_-}$: if $u : \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow M$ is a Floer trajectory of index 1 from x_- to x_+ which counts for the differential δ , then $v : \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow M$ defined by $v(s, t) = u(-s, 1 - t)$ is a Floer trajectory from x_+ to x_- which counts for the differential δ . Let x be an intersection point of L_0 and L_1 , and x^* its dual in $\text{Hom}(CF(L_1, L_0), \mathbb{Z}_2)$. Then if y is another intersection point, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle d^\dagger x^*, y \rangle &= \langle x^*, dy^* \rangle \\
&= \langle x^*, \sum_{z \in L_1 \cap L_0} n_{yz} z \rangle \\
&= n_{yx} \\
&= n^{xy}
\end{aligned}$$

So y^* appears in $d^\dagger x^*$ with coefficient n^{xy} . Since y appears in δx with coefficient n^{xy} , the two chain complexes are isomorphic, as promised. \square

A similar argument applies to $CF(L_1, L_0)$ and $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}(CF(L_0, L_1), \mathbb{Z}_2)$. In particular, if \mathbf{J} is a perturbation of J with respect to which $\tau^\#$ is a chain map, there is a chain map $(\tau^\#)^\dagger$ on $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}(CF(L_0, L_1), \mathbb{Z}_2)$ which is identified with $\tau_\#$ with respect to the isomorphism. Ergo $\tau_\#$ is also a chain map with respect to \mathbf{J} .

This leads to a slightly higher tech definition of equivariant Floer cohomology.

Lemma 2.4. *The equivariant Floer cohomology $HF_{\text{borel}}(L_0, L_1)$ is isomorphic to*

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(CF(L_1, L_0), \mathbb{F}_2).$$

Here we regard \mathbb{F}_2 as the trivial module over $\mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2]$.

Proof. We will show that the double complex that computes $\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(CF(L_1, L_0), \mathbb{F}_2)$ is isomorphic to the double complex from which our spectral sequence arises. Consider the following free resolution of \mathbb{F}_2 over $\mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2]$.

$$\cdots \xrightarrow{1+\tau_\#} \mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2] \xrightarrow{1+\tau_\#} \mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2] \longrightarrow 0$$

We may obtain a free resolution of $CF(L_1, L_0)$ by tensoring it with the chain complex above over \mathbb{F}_2 . This produces a double complex

$$\cdots \xrightarrow{1 \otimes (1 + \tau_\#)} CF(L_1, L_0) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2} \mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2] \xrightarrow{1 \otimes (1 + \tau_\#)} CF(L_1, L_0) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2} \mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2] \longrightarrow 0$$

To compute $\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(CF(L_0, L_1), \mathbb{F}_2)$, we must take the homology of the double complex $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(CF(L_1, L_0) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2} \mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2], \mathbb{F}_2)$ with respect to the duals of the maps d and $1 + \tau_\#$.

However, suppose $\phi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(CF(L_1, L_0) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2} \mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2], \mathbb{F}_2)$. Then since ϕ is equivariant with respect to the action of $\tau_\#$ on $CF(L_1, L_0) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2} \mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2]$, we see $\phi(x \otimes \tau_\#) = \phi(\tau_\# x \otimes 1)$, that is, ϕ is determined by its behavior as a \mathbb{F}_2 -linear map on $CF(L_1, L_0) \otimes \{1\}$. Hence there is a canonical isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(CF(L_1, L_0) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_2} \mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2], \mathbb{F}_2) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}_2}(CF(L_1, L_0), \mathbb{F}_2)$$

Since this isomorphism is natural, we can compute $\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{F}_2[\mathbb{Z}_2]}(CF(L_1, L_0), \mathbb{F}_2)$ from the double complex below.

$$\cdots \xrightarrow{(1+\tau_\#)^\dagger} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}_2}(CF(L_1, L_0), \mathbb{F}_2) \xrightarrow{(1+\tau_\#)^\dagger} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}_2}(CF(L_1, L_0), \mathbb{F}_2) \xrightarrow{(1+\tau_\#)^\dagger} 0$$

We saw in the proof of Lemma 2.4 that $d^\dagger = \delta$; moreover, since $\tau_\#$ and $\tau^\#$ are in point of fact the same map on the generators of $CF(L_0, L_1)$, $(\tau_\#)^\dagger = \tau^\#$. Therefore this is precisely the double complex we used to define equivariant Floer cohomology. \square

Seidel and Smith's result concerns the existence of a localization map from $HF_{\text{borel}}(L_0, L_1)$ to $HF(L_0^{\text{fix}}, L_1^{\text{fix}})$, where the second space is the Floer cohomology of the two Lagrangians L_0^{inv} and L_1^{inv} in M^{inv} . The main goal is to produce a family of τ -invariant complex structures on M such that, for $u : \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow M^{\text{inv}}$, the index of the operator $D_{\mathbf{J}}u$ of u with respect to \mathbf{J} in M differs from the index of the operator $D_{\mathbf{J}^{\text{inv}}}u$ of u with respect to \mathbf{J}^{inv} in M^{inv} by a constant.

Consider the normal bundle $N(M^{\text{inv}})$ to M^{inv} in M and its Lagrangian subbundles $N(L_i^{\text{inv}})$ the normal bundles to each L_i^{inv} in L_i . The construction requires one additional degree of freedom, achieved by pulling back the bundle $N(M^{\text{inv}})$ along the projection map $M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow M^{\text{inv}}$. Call this pullback $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$. This bundle is constant with respect to the interval $[0, 1]$. Its restriction to each $M^{\text{inv}} \times \{t\}$ is a copy of $N(M^{\text{inv}})$ which will occasionally, by a slight abuse of notation, be called $N(M^{\text{inv}}) \times \{t\}$; similarly, for $i = 0, 1$ the copy of $N(L_i^{\text{inv}})$ above $L_i^{\text{inv}} \times \{t\}$ will be referred to as $N(L_i^{\text{inv}}) \times \{t\}$.

We make a note here of the correspondence between our notation and Seidel and Smith's original usage. Our bundle $\Upsilon(M)$ is their TM^{anti} ; while our $N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}$ is their TL_0^{inv} and our $N(L_1^{\text{inv}}) \times \{1\}$ is their TL_1^{anti} . (The name TL_1^{anti} is also used for the bundle that we denote $N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}$, using the obvious isomorphism between the bundles.)

Definition 2.4. [23, Defn 18] A stable normal trivialization of the vector bundle $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ over $M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1]$ consists of the following data.

- A stable trivialization of unitary vector bundles $\phi : \Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}}) \oplus \mathbb{C}^K \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{k_{\text{anti}}+K}$ for some K .
- A Lagrangian subbundle $\Lambda_0 \subset (\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}}))|_{[0,1] \times L_0^{\text{inv}}}$ such that $\Lambda_0|_{\{0\} \times L_0^{\text{inv}}} = (N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^K$ and $\phi(\Lambda_0|_{\{1\} \times L_0^{\text{inv}}}) = \mathbb{R}^{k_{\text{anti}}+K}$.
- A Lagrangian subbundle $\Lambda_1 \subset (\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}}))|_{[0,1] \times L_1^{\text{inv}}}$ such that $\Lambda_1|_{\{0\} \times L_1^{\text{inv}}} = (N(L_1^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^K$ and $\phi(\Lambda_1|_{\{1\} \times L_1^{\text{inv}}}) = i\mathbb{R}^{k_{\text{anti}}+K}$.

The crucial theorem of [23], proved through extensive geometric analysis and comparison with the Morse theoretic case, is as follows.

Theorem 2.5. [23, Thm 20] *If $\Upsilon(M)$ carries a stable normal trivialization, then $HF_{\text{borel}}(L_0, L_1)$ is well-defined and there are localization maps*

$$\Delta^{(m)} : HF_{\text{borel}} \rightarrow HF(L_0^{\text{inv}}, L_1^{\text{inv}})[[q]]$$

defined for $m \gg 0$ and satisfying $\Delta^{(m+1)} = q\Delta^{(m)}$. Moreover, after tensoring over $\mathbb{Z}_2[[q]]$ with $\mathbb{Z}_2((q))$ these maps are isomorphisms.

This implies Theorem 1.5. Because the localization maps are well-behaved with respect to the $\mathbb{Z}_2((q))$ module structures, we also deduce Corollary 1.6.

3. HEEGAARD FLOER HOMOLOGY PRELIMINARIES

We pause to review the construction of knot Floer homology, first defined in [19] and [22], along with some of its interactions with the double branched cover construction. We work in coefficients modulo two.

Definition 3.1. A *multipointed Heegaard diagram* $\mathcal{D} = (S, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ consists of the following data.

- An oriented surface S of genus g
- Two sets of basepoints $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ and $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$
- Two sets of closed embedded curves $\alpha = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{g+n-1}\}$ and $\beta = \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{g+n-1}\}$ such that each of α and β span a g -dimensional subspace of $H_1(S)$, $\alpha_i \cap \alpha_j = \emptyset = \beta_i \cap \beta_j$ for $i \neq j$, each α_i and β_j intersect transversely, and each component of $S - \cup \alpha_i$ and of $S - \cup \beta_i$ contain exactly one point of \mathbf{w} and one point of \mathbf{z} .

We use \mathcal{D} to obtain an oriented 3-manifold Y by attaching two-handles to $S \times I$ along the curves $\alpha_i \times \{0\}$ and $\beta_i \times \{1\}$ and filling in $2n$ three-balls to close the resulting manifold. This yields a handlebody decomposition $Y = H_\alpha \cup_S H_\beta$ of Y . The Heegaard diagram \mathcal{D} furthermore determines a knot or link in Y : connect the w basepoints to the z basepoints in the complement of the curves α_i and push these arcs into the handlebody H_α , and connect the z basepoints to the w basepoints in the complement of the curves β_i and push these arcs into the H_β handlebody. In this paper we will be concerned only with the case that this produces a knot K .

We impose one further technical requirement on \mathcal{D} . A *periodic domain* is a 2-chain on S whose boundary may be expressed as a sum of the α and β curves. The set of periodic domains on S is in bijection with $H_2(Y)$. We say that \mathcal{D} is *weakly admissible* if every periodic domain on S has both positive and negative local multiplicities, and require that any Heegaard diagram we use to compute knot Floer homology have this property.

The construction of the knot Floer homology $\widehat{HFK}(Y, K)$ uses the symmetric products $\text{Sym}^{g+n-1}(S)$ consisting of all unordered $(g+n-1)$ -tuples of points in S . This space is the quotient of $(S)^{g+n-1}$ by the action of the symmetric group S_{g+n-1} permuting the factors of $(S)^{g+n-1}$, and its holomorphic structure is defined by insisting that the quotient map $(S)^{g+n-1} \rightarrow \text{Sym}^{g+n-1}(S)$ be holomorphic. In particular, if j is a complex structure on S , there is a natural complex structure $\text{Sym}^{g+n-1}(j)$ on the symmetric product. There are two transversely intersecting submanifolds of $\text{Sym}^{g+n-1}(S)$ of especial interest, namely the two totally real embedded tori $\mathbb{T}_\alpha = \alpha_1 \times \dots \times \alpha_{g+n-1}$ and $\mathbb{T}_\beta = \beta_1 \times \dots \times \beta_{g+n-1}$. The chain complex $\widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D})$ for knot Floer homology is generated by the finite set of intersection points of \mathbb{T}_α and \mathbb{T}_β . More concretely, a generator of $\widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D})$ is a point $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_{g+n-1}) \in \text{Sym}^{g+n-1}(S)$ such that each α or β curve contains a single x_i .

In its original form, knot Floer homology is computed as follows: let \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} be two intersection points in $\widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D})$. Denote by $\pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ the set of Whitney disks $\phi : B_1(0) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^{g+n-1}(S)$ from the unit disk in the complex plane to our symmetric product such that $\phi(-i) = \mathbf{x}$, $\phi(i) = \mathbf{y}$ and ϕ maps the portion of the boundary of the unit disk with negative real part into \mathbb{T}_α and the portion with positive real part into \mathbb{T}_β . The most common method of studying such maps ϕ is to use the following familiar construction of Ozsváth and Szabó to associate to any homotopy class of Whitney disks in $\pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ a domain in S . There is a $(g+n-1)$ -fold branched cover

$$S \times \text{Sym}^{g+n-2}(S) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^{g+n-1}(S)$$

The pullback of this branched cover along ϕ is a $(g+n-1)$ -fold branched cover of $B_1(0)$ which we shall denote $\Sigma(B_1(0))$. Consider the induced map on $\Sigma(B_1(0))$ formed by projecting the total space of this fibration to S .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Sigma(B_1(0)) & \longrightarrow & S \times \text{Sym}^{g+n-2}(S) & \longrightarrow & S \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ B_1(0) & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \text{Sym}^{g+n-1}(S) & & \end{array}$$

We associate to ϕ the image of this projection counted with multiplicities; to wit, we let $D = \Sigma a_i D_i$ where D_i are the closures of the components of $S - \cup \alpha_i - \cup \beta_i$ and a_i is the algebraic multiplicity of the intersection of the holomorphic submanifold $V_{x_i} = \{x_i\} \times \text{Sym}^{g+n-2}(S)$ with $\phi(B_1(0))$ for any interior point x_i of D_i . The boundary of D consists of α arcs from points of \mathbf{x} to points of \mathbf{y} and β arcs from points of \mathbf{y} to points of \mathbf{x} . If D_i contains a basepoint z_j , then we introduce some additional notation by letting $a_i = n_{z_i}(\phi)$ be the algebraic intersection number of $z_i \times \text{Sym}^{g+n-2}(S)$ with the image of ϕ .

The Maslov index $\mu(\phi)$ can be computed using the associated domain $\Sigma a_i D_i$ in a formula of Lipshitz's [11, Propn 4.2]. For each domain D_i , let $e(D_i)$ be the Euler measure of D_i ; in particular, if D is a convex $2k$ -gon, $e(D_i) = 1 - \frac{k}{2}$. Let $p_{\mathbf{x}}(D)$ be the sum of the average of the multiplicities of D at the four corners of each point in \mathbf{x} and likewise for $p_{\mathbf{y}}(D)$. Then the Maslov index is

$$\mu(\phi) = \sum a_i e(D_i) + p_{\mathbf{x}}(D) + p_{\mathbf{y}}(D).$$

The differential ∂ on $\widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D})$ counts the dimension of the moduli spaces of pseudo-holomorphic curves of Maslov index one in $\pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$.

$$\partial(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{T}_{\alpha} \cap \mathbb{T}_{\beta}} \sum_{\substack{\phi \in \pi_2(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}): \\ \mu(\phi)=1 \\ n_{w_i}(\phi)=0 \\ n_{z_j}(\phi)=0}} \# \left(\frac{M(\phi)}{\mathbb{R}} \right) \mathbf{y}$$

Ozsváth and Szabó have shown that this is a well-defined differential in [19]. Indeed, once we show that the homology of $\widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D})$ with respect to ∂ can be seen as the Floer cohomology of a suitable manifold, this will be a special case of the well-definedness of the differential of Definition 2.2.

The chain complex $(\widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D}), d)$ splits along the spin^c structures on Y . A Mayer-Vietoris argument (plus Poincaré duality) shows that

$$H^2(Y) \cong H_1(Y) \cong \frac{H_1(\text{Sym}^{g+n-1}(S))}{H_1(\mathbb{T}_{\alpha}) \oplus H_1(\mathbb{T}_{\beta})} \cong \frac{H_1(S)}{\{[\alpha_1], \dots, [\alpha_{g+n-1}], [\beta_1], \dots, [\beta_{g+n-1}]\}}$$

(We will discuss the cohomology rings of certain symmetric products at far greater length in Section 5.)

Any two intersection points \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} in $\widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D})$ can be connected by a one-cycle $\gamma_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}}$ of α arcs from points in \mathbf{x} to \mathbf{y} and β arcs from points in \mathbf{y} to \mathbf{x} ; there is then a Whitney disk ϕ between \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} exactly when the image $\epsilon(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ of $\gamma_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}}$ is trivial in $\frac{H_1(S)}{\{[\alpha_1], \dots, [\alpha_{g+n-1}], [\beta_1], \dots, [\beta_{g+n-1}]\}} \cong H_1(Y)$, or when the Poincaré dual of $\epsilon(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is trivial in $H^2(Y)$. Therefore the chain complex splits along an affine copy of $H^2(Y)$, or along the spin^c structures of Y . To pin down the spin^c structure corresponding to a generator \mathbf{x} , let f be a Morse function compatible with \mathcal{D} and let $N_{\mathbf{x}}$ be the closures of regular neighborhoods of the flowlines of f through the points \mathbf{x} , which connect index 1 critical points to index 2 critical points and the flowlines through the w_i , which connect index 3 critical points to index 0 critical points. Then the gradient vector field ∇f does not vanish on $Y \setminus N_{\mathbf{x}}$ and defines a spin^c structure \mathfrak{s} on Y .

The complex $\widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D}, \mathfrak{s})$ also carries a (relative, for our purposes) homological grading called the Maslov grading and, when K is nullhomologous in Y , an additional grading known as the Alexander grading. Suppose \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} are connected by a Whitney disk ϕ . Then the relative gradings are determined by

$$M(\mathbf{x}) - M(\mathbf{y}) = \mu(\phi) - 2 \sum_i n_{w_i}(\phi)$$

$$A(\mathbf{x}) - A(\mathbf{y}) = \sum_i n_{z_i}(\phi) - \sum_i n_{w_i}(\phi).$$

The relative Alexander grading may also be computed as the linking number of $\gamma_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}}$ with K . If Y is a rational homology sphere, we may pin down this grading precisely by letting $Y_0(K)$ be the manifold obtained by zero-surgery along K and \underline{s} be the spin^c structure obtained by extending the spin^c structure associated to \mathbf{x} over $Y_0(K)$. Choose F a Seifert surface of K in Y and let \widehat{F} be the closed surface resulting from capping off F in $Y_0(K)$. In this case, $A(\mathbf{x}) = \langle c_1(\underline{s}), [\widehat{F}] \rangle$. There is also a formula for absolute Maslov gradings which is somewhat too complicated to discuss here.

The differential ∂ lowers the Maslov grading by one and preserves the Alexander grading. Therefore $\widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D})$ also splits along Alexander grading in each spin^c structure. A further useful technical tool is the δ grading, defined as the difference between the Maslov and Alexander gradings.

The homology of $\widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D})$ with respect to the differential ∂ is very nearly the knot Floer homology of (Y, K) . There is, however, a slight subtlety having to do with the number of pairs of basepoints z_i and w_i on \mathcal{D} . Let V be a vector space over \mathbb{F}_2 with generators in gradings $(M, A) = (0, 0)$ and $(M, A) = (-1, -1)$, and suppose \mathcal{D} carries n pairs of basepoints.

Definition 3.2. The homology of the complex $\widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D})$ with respect to the differential ∂ is

$$\widetilde{HFK}(\mathcal{D}) = \widehat{HFK}((Y, K)) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)}.$$

To explicate the mysterious appearance of the vector space V , consider that we can eliminate any pair of basepoints w_i and z_i (or z_{i-1}) by adding to the Heegaard surface a tube connecting a small neighborhood of one basepoint to a small neighborhood of the other. The resulting surface D' with the same α and β curves as previously is a Heegaard diagram for $(Y \# (S^1 \times S^2), K')$, where K' is a knot running over the new tube instead of between the two former basepoints and otherwise identical to K . If t_0 is the single torsion spin^c structure on $\#^{n-1}(S^1 \times S^2)$, then $\widetilde{HFK}(\mathcal{D}, s) = \widehat{HFK}(Y \# (\#^{n-1} S^1 \times S^2), K, s \# t_0)$ [20, Thm 4.5].

Perutz has shown that there is a symplectic form ω on $\text{Sym}^{g+n-1}(S)$ which is compatible with the induced complex structure, and with respect to which the submanifolds \mathbb{T}_α and \mathbb{T}_β are in fact Lagrangian and the various Heegaard Floer homology theories are their Lagrangian Floer cohomologies [21, Thm 1.2]. In particular, the knot Floer homology is the Floer cohomology of these two tori in the ambient space $\text{Sym}^{g+n-1}(S \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$, where the removal of the basepoints accounts for the restriction that holomorphic curves not be permitted to intersect the submanifolds V_{w_i} and V_{z_j} of the symmetric product.

Proposition 3.1. *There is a symplectic structure on $\text{Sym}^{g-n-1}(S^3 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$ with respect to which the submanifolds \mathbb{T}_α and \mathbb{T}_β are Lagrangian and*

$$\widetilde{HFK}(D) \cong \widehat{HFK}(S^3, K) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)} \cong HF(\mathbb{T}_\beta, \mathbb{T}_\alpha).$$

This is essentially Theorem 1.2 of [21] adjusted for Heegaard diagrams with multiple basepoints. From now on we will work with this method of computing knot Floer homology; in Section 4 we will show that the symplectic form produced by Perutz's construction meets the requirements of Seidel and Smith's theorem.

3.1. Heegaard diagrams of double branched covers. Consider the double branched cover $\Sigma(K)$ of the three-manifold Y over the knot K . One way of constructing this manifold is to choose a Seifert surface F of K and remove a bicollar $F \times [-1, 1]$ from Y . We then take two copies of $Y \setminus (F \times [-1, 1])$ and identify the positive side of the bicollar in the one copy with the negative side in the other. Restricted to our choice of Heegaard surface \mathcal{D} for (Y, K) , this algorithm behaves in the following way: the intersection of F with the surface S is a collection of arcs joining a basepoint w_i to a basepoint z_j in pairs; without loss of generality we can take them to be arcs from the w -basepoints to the z -basepoints in the complement of the α curves. We call these arcs the *branch cuts*. We cut open S along these arcs and again glue negative sides to positive sides in two copies of the cut-open Heegaard surface, producing a surface of genus $2g + (n - 1)$, where g is the genus of S and n is the number of pairs of basepoints on S . Since each α_i bounds a disk in $Y \setminus K$, α_i lifts to two closed curves $\tilde{\alpha}_i$ and $\tau(\tilde{\alpha}_i)$, each of which is the attaching circle of a one-handle in $\Sigma(K)$, and similarly for the β curves and two-handles. Let $\tilde{\alpha} = \{\tilde{\alpha}_1, \tau(\tilde{\alpha}_1), \dots, \tilde{\alpha}_{g+n-1}, \tau(\tilde{\alpha}_{g+n-1})\}$ and likewise for $\tilde{\beta}$. This leads us to the following lemma.

Lemma 3.2. *If $\mathcal{D} = (S, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a weakly admissible Heegaard surface for (Y, K) , then $\tilde{\mathcal{D}} = (\Sigma(S), \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a weakly admissible Heegaard surface for $(\Sigma(K), K)$.*

Proof. The only thing left to check is admissibility. Yet if there is a two-chain F in $\Sigma(S)$ with boundary some collection of the curves in $\tilde{\alpha}$ and $\tilde{\beta}$ with only positive (or only negative) local multiplicities, then $\pi(F)$ is a two-chain in S with boundary some of the curves in α and β with only positive (or negative) local multiplicities. Hence $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is weakly admissible if \mathcal{D} is. \square

The generators of $\widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D})$ have been studied by Grigsby [6] and Levine [9]; we give a quick sketch of their proofs of the following lemmas before proceeding to discuss the Heegaard diagrams we will use in this paper.

Lemma 3.3. [9, Lemma 3.1] *Any generator \mathbf{x} of $\widehat{CFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$ admits a non-unique decomposition as $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1 \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_2$ where $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i$ is a lift of a generator $\mathbf{x}_i \in \widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D})$ for $i = 1, 2$.*

Proof. Consider the image of \mathbf{x} under the natural map $\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S)) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(S)$; this is a collection of $2n - 2$ points in S such that each α circle and each β circle contains precisely two points. We can partition the image into two subsets each of which is a generator in $\widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D})$. To see this, begin with some x_0 on α_{i_1} and β_{j_1} in S . Construct an oriented one-cycle on S as follows: moving along β_{j_1} to the second point in the image of \mathbf{x} on that curve, which must also lie on some α_{i_2} (where i_1 and i_2 are not necessarily distinct). Move along α_{i_2} to the second point on that curve, and so on. Eventually this process terminates at x_0 , which must be reached along α_{i_1} . Hence there are an even number of edges in the resulting one-cycle on S , and we have collected an even number of vertices along the way. Put those vertices sitting at the start of a portion of this one-cycle lying on a β curve in one set labelled B and those vertices sitting at the start of a portion of this one-cycle lying on an α curve in another labelled A . Then each α and each β curve which contributes an arc to the one-cycle contains exactly one point in A and one point in B . Choose a vertex not yet assigned to A or B and repeat.

This choice of partition is not at all unique. \square

Of particular interest are the generators of the form $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tau(\tilde{\mathbf{x}})$ in $\widehat{CFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$; that is, the generators which consist of all lifts of the points of a generator \mathbf{x} in $\widehat{CFK}(\mathcal{D})$. These points are exactly the invariant set of the induced involution $\tau^\#$ on $\widehat{CFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$.

Lemma 3.4. [6, Propn 3.2] *All generators of $\widehat{CFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$ of the form $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tau(\tilde{\mathbf{x}})$ are in the same spin^c structure, hereafter denoted \mathfrak{s}_0 and called the canonical spin^c structure on the double branched cover.*

Proof. Given two such generators $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tau(\tilde{\mathbf{x}})$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}\tau(\tilde{\mathbf{y}})$, let $\gamma_{\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}}$ be a one-cycle in S connecting \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} chosen as previously and $\widetilde{\gamma_{\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}}}$ be any lift to $\Sigma(S)$. Then $\widetilde{\gamma_{\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}}} + \tau^\#(\widetilde{\gamma_{\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}}})$ is a suitable one-cycle running from $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tau(\tilde{\mathbf{x}})$ to $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}\tau(\tilde{\mathbf{y}})$. Moreover, since $\tau^\#$ acts by multiplication by -1 on $H_1(\Sigma(Y)) \cong \frac{H_1(\Sigma(S))}{\langle [\tilde{\alpha}_1], [\tau(\tilde{\alpha}_1)], \dots, [\tilde{\beta}_{n-1}], [\tau(\tilde{\beta}_{n-1})] \rangle}$, the image $\epsilon(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tau(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}), \tilde{\mathbf{y}}\tau(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}))$ of $\widetilde{\gamma_{\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}}} + \tau^\#(\widetilde{\gamma_{\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}}})$ in $H^1(\Sigma(Y))$ is trivial. \square

At this juncture we pause to discuss the action of the induced involution $\tau^\#$ on spin^c structures on $\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K)$. The spin^c structures on $\Sigma(K)$ are an affine copy of $H^2(\Sigma(K)) \cong H_1(\Sigma(K))$; setting $\mathfrak{s}_0 = 0$ removes the ambiguity of the identification between the set of spin^c structures on $\Sigma(K)$ and $H^2(\Sigma(K))$. Moreover, we shall see that for suitable choice of Heegaard diagram \mathcal{D} , including both the spherical bridge diagrams used in this paper and the toroidal grid diagrams of [9], $\tau_\#$ is a chain map. The induced involution τ^* which on the first homology of $\Sigma(K)$ acts by multiplication by -1, as does conjugation of spin^c structures on $H_1(\Sigma(K))$. Ergo $\tau^*(\mathfrak{s}) = \bar{\mathfrak{s}}$. Thus the action of τ to $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ induces an isomorphism

$$\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K, \mathfrak{s}) \cong \widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K, \bar{\mathfrak{s}}).$$

In particular, the action of τ on $\widehat{CFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$ preserves the canonical spin^c structure.

Lemma 3.5. *If $\mathbf{x} = \widetilde{\mathbf{x}_1}\widetilde{\mathbf{x}_2}$, the Alexander grading of \mathbf{x} is the average of the Alexander gradings of \mathbf{x}_1 and \mathbf{x}_2 .*

We refer the reader to [9, Lemma 3.4] for a lovely proof of this lemma.

We are now ready to consider the equivariant knot Floer homology of a double branched cover of S^3 over a knot. Let $\pi : (\Sigma(K), K) \rightarrow (Y, K)$ be the branched double cover map and $\tau : \Sigma(K) \rightarrow \Sigma(K)$ be the involution interchanging the two not necessarily distinct preimages of a point $x \in Y$.

Definition 3.3. The equivariant knot Floer homology $\widehat{HFK}_{\text{borel}}(\Sigma(K), K)$ is given by

$$\widehat{HFK}_{\text{borel}}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) = \widehat{HFK}_{\text{borel}}(\Sigma(K), K) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)}$$

where $\widehat{HFK}_{\text{borel}}(\mathcal{D})$ is the homology of $\widehat{CFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2[[q]]$ with respect to the differential $\partial + (1 + \tau^\#)q$.

The spectral sequence derived from the double complex

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \widehat{CFK}_{i+1}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) & \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} & \widehat{CFK}_{i+1}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) & \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} & \widehat{CFK}_{i+1}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) \dots \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial & & \downarrow \partial & & \downarrow \partial \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \widehat{CFK}_i(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) & \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} & \widehat{CFK}_i(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) & \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} & \widehat{CFK}_i(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) \dots \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial & & \downarrow \partial & & \downarrow \partial \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \widehat{CFK}_{i-1}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) & \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} & \widehat{CFK}_{i-1}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) & \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} & \widehat{CFK}_{i-1}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) \dots \end{array}$$

which converges to $\widehat{HFK}_{\text{borel}}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$ has been a source of interest for some time; a popular conjecture has been that its E^∞ page is isomorphic to $\widehat{HFK}(\mathcal{D}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2[[q]]$. We will show a similar statement, namely Theorem 1.1. The E^1 page of this spectral sequence (after computing the homology of the vertical differentials) is $(\widehat{HFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2[[q]]$, and an application of Theorem 1.6 will show that after tensoring with $\mathbb{Z}((q))$, the E^∞ page of the spectral sequence is isomorphic to $(\widehat{HFK}(\mathcal{D}) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}((q))$.

Notice that since both ∂ and $\tau^\#$ preserve the Alexander grading, the spectral sequence splits along the Alexander grading; it moreover splits along pairs of conjugate spin^c structures. Ergo it is interesting to consider not only the full spectral sequence but also its restriction to $\widehat{CFK}(\Sigma(K), K, \mathfrak{s}_0, i)$ for any Alexander grading i . Since the localization maps of Seidel and Smith referenced in Theorem 1.5 are defined by counting holomorphic disks between equivariant and nonequivariant generators of $CF(L_0, L_1) = CF(\mathbb{T}_\beta, \mathbb{T}_\alpha)$ and by multiplication and division by q , the Alexander grading on $\widehat{HFK}(\widetilde{\mathcal{D}})$ is preserved by the isomorphism of Theorem 1.1. [23, Section 2c]

In order to apply Theorem 1.6 to the case of (S^3, K) and its double branched cover $(\Sigma(K), K)$ we will require a Heegaard diagram D for (S^3, K) lying on the sphere S^2 . Choose a bridge presentation of K in S^2 ; that is, a diagram of K in $S^2 = \mathbb{R}^2 \cup \{\infty\}$ such that there are a finite number of line segments b_1, \dots, b_n in the image of K in the plane such that at every crossing in K the overcrossing arc is a portion of the b_i and neither of the undercrossing arcs are. Distribute basepoints $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ and $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ along the image of K in the bridge presentation at the endpoints of the line segments b_i such that as one moves along K in the direction of the orientation starting with the line segment b_1 , these basepoints are encountered in the order $z_1, w_2, z_2, w_3, \dots, z_n, w_1$. For $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, let β_i be a closed curve in the plane encircling whichever bridge b_j has endpoints z_i and w_{i+1} , and let α_i be a closed curve in the plane encircling the arc of K which contains none of the bridges b_j and has endpoints w_i and z_i . Both sets of curves will be oriented counterclockwise with respect to their interiors in the plane $S^2 \setminus \{z_n\}$.

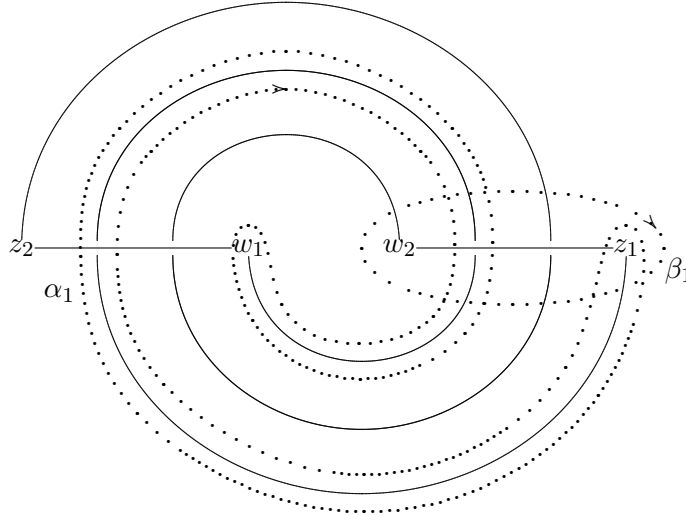


Figure 1. A Heegaard diagram on a sphere derived from a 2-bridge presentation of the trefoil.

Choose complex coordinates on $S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ and use these to induce complex charts on $\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ and subsequently on the symmetric products $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$ and $\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$. (Later on we will want to be a little more precise about this original choice, but for now we allow ourselves considerable latitude.) If j is the almost complex structure on $S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$, then $\pi^*j = \tilde{j}$ is the almost complex structure on $\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ and $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(j)$ and $\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\tilde{j})$ are the almost complex structures on the two symmetric products.

Consider the map

$$(2) \quad i : \text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\}) \hookrightarrow \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\})$$

$$(3) \quad (x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n-1}) \mapsto (\widetilde{x_1 \tau(x_1)} \dots \widetilde{x_{n-1} \tau(x_{n-1})})$$

This map is a holomorphic embedding; for a proof of this fact on charts, see Appendix 1. The involution τ interchanges the two (not necessarily distinct) preimages of a point under the restriction of the double branched cover map $\pi : \Sigma(K) \rightarrow S^3$.

We make the following suggestive choices of notation: let $M = \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\})$ and $L_0 = \mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$, $L_1 = \mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\beta}}$. In Section 4 we will show that M is convex at infinity and can be equipped with an exact τ -invariant symplectic form with respect to which \mathbb{T}_{α} and \mathbb{T}_{β} are exact Lagrangian submanifolds.

The following is immediate from the definitions.

Lemma 3.6. *With respect to the induced involution on M (also called τ), we have the following invariant sets.*

$$\begin{aligned} M^{\text{inv}} &= \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\})^{\text{inv}} = i(\text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\})) \\ L_0^{\text{inv}} &= \mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\beta}}^{\text{inv}} = i(\mathbb{T}_{\beta}) \\ L_1^{\text{inv}} &= \mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\alpha}}^{\text{inv}} = i(\mathbb{T}_{\alpha}). \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 3.7. *With respect to our choice of symplectic manifold M and Lagrangians L_0 and L_1 , we have the following Floer homology groups.*

$$\begin{aligned} HF(L_0, L_1) &= HF(\mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\beta}}, \mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\alpha}}) = \widehat{HFK}(\widetilde{D}) = \widehat{HFK}((\Sigma(K), K)) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)} \\ HF(L_0^{\text{inv}}, L_1^{\text{inv}}) &= HF(\mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\beta}}^{\text{inv}}, \mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\alpha}}^{\text{inv}}) = HF(\mathbb{T}_{\beta}, \mathbb{T}_{\alpha}) = \widehat{HFK}(D) = \widehat{HFK}(S^3, K) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)}. \end{aligned}$$

As before, let $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}}) \rightarrow M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1]$ be the pullback of the normal bundle to M^{inv} in M along the projection map $M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow M^{\text{inv}}$. Let $N(L_i^{\text{inv}}) \times \{t\}$ for $i = 0, 1$ be the copy of the Lagrangian normal bundle to L_i^{inv} in L_i sitting above the subspace $L_i^{\text{inv}} \times \{t\} \subset M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1]$.

Our goal will be to prove the following.

Theorem 3.8. *The bundle $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ carries a stable normal trivialization with respect to the involution τ .*

The proof is given in Section 7.

Theorem 3.8, combined with convexity at infinity of M and the existence of an exact τ -invariant form on M with respect to which \mathbb{T}_{α} and \mathbb{T}_{β} are exact Lagrangians, implies Theorem 1.1. We deduce a rank inequality between $\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K, \mathfrak{s}_0)$ and $\widehat{HFK}(S^3, K)$. But since each of these Heegaard diagrams contains n pairs of basepoints, we obtain the rank inequality in Theorem 1.2. Moreover, our previous remarks concerning the splitting of the spectral sequence along spin^c structures and Alexander gradings will then imply Corollaries 1.3 and 1.4.

4. SYMPLECTIC GEOMETRY OF M AND M^{inv}

Thus far we have not shown that the complex manifold $M = \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\})$ and its totally real submanifolds $L_0 = \mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\beta}}$ and $L_1 = \mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ satisfy the basic symplectic structural requirements imposed by Seidel and Smith's theory. Before we move to the more complex task of demonstrating that $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ carries a stable normal trivialization, we pause to show that (M, L_0, L_1) can be

equipped with a symplectic form such that M is exact and convex at infinity and L_0, L_1 are exact Lagrangian submanifolds of M .

Regard the punctured sphere $S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ as a $(2n-1)$ -punctured plane $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{w_2, \dots, w_n, z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}\}$. We can insist that our original choice of complex coordinates on S^2 , which we used to induce complex coordinates on $\Sigma(S^2)$ and subsequently all of the relevant symmetric products, was compatible with this embedding. Let ϕ_0 be a smooth function on $S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ defined as follows.

$$\phi_0 : \mathbb{C} \setminus \{w_0, \dots, w_n, z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$z \mapsto |z|^2 + \frac{1}{|z - w_1|^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{|z - w_n|^2} + \frac{1}{|z - z_1|^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{|z - z_{n-1}|^2}$$

We claim this map is j -convex, where j is as before the complex structure on the punctured sphere. The corresponding symplectic form is

$$\omega_f = -dd^{\mathbb{C}}(\phi) = (4 + \frac{4}{|z - w_2|^2} + \dots + \frac{4}{|z - z_n|^2})dx \wedge dy.$$

This is compatible with the almost complex structure on the punctured plane, so ϕ_0 is a j -convex function on $S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$.

The smooth map ϕ_0 will not quite be our final choice of j -convex function on the punctured plane, since we would like each α and β circle on $S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ to be an exact Lagrangian with respect to the our choice of symplectic form on $S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$. We will replace ϕ_0 with a closely related j -convex function ϕ_1 and slightly isotope the α and β circles with the result that $\int_{\alpha_i} -d^{\mathbb{C}}\phi_1 = \int_{\beta_j} -d^{\mathbb{C}}\phi_1 = 0$. Then the restriction of the symplectic form $-d^{\mathbb{C}}\phi_1$ to either an α or β curve will be exact as desired.

We begin by observing that since the curves α_i and β_i were all chosen to be oriented counterclockwise in the plane formed by deleting z_n , if $\psi(z) = |z|^2$ then the integral of $-d^{\mathbb{C}}(\psi) = 2xdy - 2ydx$ around one of the attaching circles is four times the area enclosed by that circle in the plane, and in particular is strictly positive. Therefore there is some large constant C such that if we replace the function ϕ_0 with ϕ_1 as below, each of $\int_{\alpha_i} -d^{\mathbb{C}}(\phi_1)$ and $\int_{\beta_j} -d^{\mathbb{C}}(\phi_1)$ is nonnegative. Let

$$\phi_1 : \mathbb{C} \setminus \{w_0, \dots, w_n, z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$z \mapsto C|z|^2 + \frac{1}{|z - w_1|^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{|z - w_n|^2} + \frac{1}{|z - z_1|^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{|z - z_{n-1}|^2}.$$

This is still a j -convex function by the same argument as for ϕ_0 . Now for each attaching circle, a look at the construction shows there is a straight line segment from the circle to one of the punctures it encircles which intersects no other attaching circles. We can isotope any of the attaching circles inward along these arcs without changing the intersection points of the α and β curves or altering any of our computations concerning the cohomology of this space and its symmetric product. Since ω_{ϕ_1} is an area form on the punctured plane, by Stokes' theorem changing one of the attaching circles in this fashion subtracts the area of the small counterclockwise-oriented region removed from the interior of the attaching circle from the integral of $-d^{\mathbb{C}}\phi_1$ around the curve. Since ϕ_1 goes to infinity along the arc connecting the attaching circle to the puncture, we can make this area arbitrarily large, and in fact choose it precisely so that the integral of $-d^{\mathbb{C}}(\phi_1)$ along our isotoped attaching circle is zero. From now on we will assume we have performed such an isotopy and that each α and β curve is an exact Lagrangian with respect to ω_{ϕ_1} . We take ω_{ϕ_1} to be our choice of exact symplectic form on the punctured sphere.

Now let $\pi : \Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\} \rightarrow S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ be the restriction of the double branched covering map, and consider the map $\phi_0 \circ \pi$. We claim that this map is \tilde{j} -convex: it is clearly smooth and bounded below, and since π is a branched covering map, hence proper, $\phi_1 \circ \pi$ is also proper. Moreover, as π is holomorphic by definition, $d^{\mathbb{C}}(\phi_1 \circ \pi) = \pi^*(d^{\mathbb{C}}(\phi_0))$. Therefore $\omega_{\phi_1 \circ \pi} = \pi^*(\omega_{\phi_0})$ is compatible with the complex structure on $\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ and is \tilde{j} -convex. We let $\tilde{\phi}_1 = \phi_1 \circ \pi$ and take $\omega_{\tilde{\phi}_1}$ to be our choice of symplectic form on $\Sigma(S) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$. Notice that the lifts of the α and β curves in the punctured sphere to the α and β curves in $\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ are necessarily exact Lagrangian with respect to this $\omega_{\tilde{\phi}}$.

On the product space $(\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})^{2n-2}$ there is a corresponding $\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\tilde{j})$ -convex function: if p_k is the projection of the product space to its k th factor, then let $\tilde{\phi} : (\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})^{2n-2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by $\tilde{\phi} = \tilde{\phi}_0 \circ p_1 + \dots + \tilde{\phi}_0 \circ p_{2n-2}$. This is proper and bounded below; moreover, $\omega_{\tilde{\phi}} = -dd^{\mathbb{C}}(\tilde{\phi}) = \omega_{\phi_0} \otimes 1 \otimes \dots \otimes 1 + \dots + 1 \otimes \dots \otimes 1 \otimes \omega_{\phi_0}$, which is necessarily compatible with the induced complex structure on the product space. We take $\omega_{\tilde{\phi}}$ to be the symplectic form on the product $(\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})^{2n-2}$, noting that with respect to this form, any of the $(2n-2)!$ lifts of \mathbb{T}_{α} or \mathbb{T}_{β} to the product space is an exact Lagrangian submanifold of the product.

Now consider the symmetric product $\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$. The map $\tilde{\phi}$ induces a (possibly singular) continuous function

$$\begin{aligned} \psi : \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ (x_1 \dots x_{2n-2}) &\mapsto \sum_{\sigma \in S_{2n-2}} \tilde{\phi}(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(2n-2)}) \end{aligned}$$

which is smooth outside a neighborhood of the large diagonal $\{(x_1 \dots x_{2n-2}) \in \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}) : x_i = x_j \text{ for some } i \neq j\}$. Perutz observes that this function is strictly plurisubharmonic in the sense of non-smooth functions in [21], that is, that the two-current $dd^{\mathbb{C}}\psi$ is strictly positive. Moreover, as we will see, a careful look at his work shows that it can be smoothed to a plurisubharmonic function $\psi + \chi$ which is smooth and agrees with ψ outside a neighborhood of the large diagonal in M . We begin with a definition.

Definition 4.1. [21, Defn 7.3] Let X be a complex manifold with complex structure J . A Kähler cocycle on X is a collection $(U_i, \phi_i)_{i \in I}$, where $(U_i)_{i \in I}$ is an open cover of X and $\phi_i : U_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is an upper semicontinuous function such that

- ϕ_i is strictly plurisubharmonic
- $\phi_i - \phi_j$ is pluriharmonic

If a Kähler cocycle $(U_i, \phi_i)_{i \in I}$ is smooth then we can associate to it the symplectic form ω which is $-dd^{\mathbb{C}}\phi_i$ on each U_i . Notice, for example, that a Kähler cocycle can consist of a single smooth plurisubharmonic function on all of X , as in the case of the smooth Kähler cocycle $((\Sigma(S) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})^{2n-2}, \phi)$ on $(\Sigma(S) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})^{2n-2}$ and the singular Kähler cocycle (M, ψ) on M .

Perutz proves the following technical result.

Lemma 4.1. [21, Lemma 7.4] *Let (U_i, ψ_i) be a continuous Kähler cocycle on a complex manifold X . Suppose that $X = X_1 \cup X_2$ such that X_1 and X_2 are open and the functions $\psi_i|_{U_i \cap X_i}$ are smooth. Then there exists a continuous function*

$$\chi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \text{ Supp}(\chi) \subset X_2$$

and a locally finite refinement

$$V_j \subset U_{i(j)}$$

such that the family $(V_i, \phi_{i(j)}|_{V_j} + \chi|_{V_j})$ is a smooth Kähler cocycle.

Notice that if (U_i, ψ_i) happened to be the Kähler cocycle associated to a single J -convex function ψ on X , then $(V_i, \phi_{i(j)}|_{V_j} + \chi|_{V_j})$ is the Kähler cocycle associated to the smooth plurisubharmonic function $\psi + \chi$.

In our particular case we take X to be $\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$, X_1 to be the complement of the main diagonal in this symmetric product, and X_2 to be a small neighborhood of the main diagonal with no intersection with $\mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ and $\mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\beta}}$. Then the function $\psi : \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ admits a smoothing to a $\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\tilde{j})$ -convex function $\psi + \chi : \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which is equal to ψ away from a neighborhood of the large diagonal. This demonstrates that M is convex at infinity; moreover, the symplectic form $\omega_{\psi+\chi}$ is exact and compatible with the complex structure on M . Finally, on $\mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ the map χ is identically 0 and $\psi = (2n-2)! \phi|_{\widetilde{\alpha_1 \times \tau(\alpha_1)} \times \dots \times \widetilde{\alpha_{n-1} \times \tau(\alpha_{n-1})}}$. Therefore $\omega_{\psi+\chi}|_{\mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\alpha}}} = 0$ and $d^{\mathbb{C}}(\psi + \chi)|_{\mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\alpha}}} = (2n-2)! d^{\mathbb{C}}(\phi)|_{(\widetilde{\alpha_1 \times \dots \times \alpha_{n-1}} \times \tau(\widetilde{\alpha_{n-1}}))}$ is exact. Ergo $\mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ is an exact Lagrangian in the exact symplectic manifold M , and similarly $\mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\beta}}$ is as well.

The reader may at this point be alarmed that we have failed thus far to check that τ is a symplectic involution. We'll make one final alteration to the symplectic form on M such that this is the case. Because our original \tilde{j} -convex function $\widetilde{\phi_1}$ on $\Sigma(S) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ was the pullback of a j -convex function ϕ_1 on $S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$, we see that $\omega_{\widetilde{\phi_1}}$ is certainly τ -invariant. Following our construction of the continuous singular plurisubharmonic function ψ on M , we see ψ is invariant with respect to the induced involution τ on M . Since $\omega_{\psi+\chi} = \omega_{\psi}$ away from X_2 a neighborhood of the large diagonal in M , $\omega_{\psi+\chi}$ is τ -invariant away from X_2 . We replace $\omega_{\psi+\chi}$ with $\omega = \frac{1}{2}(\omega_{\psi+\chi} + \tau^* \omega_{\psi+\chi})$; this exact form is $\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\tilde{j})$ -compatible and nondegenerate since τ is holomorphic and $\tau_* : TM \rightarrow TM$ commutes with the complex structure on M . Moreover, $\omega = \omega_{\psi+\chi}$ away from X_2 , implying that the two tori $\mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ and $\mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\beta}}$ remain exact Lagrangian submanifolds with respect to ω . We have of course sacrificed strict convexity of M in order to insist that τ is a symplectic involution, but as our setup only requires weak convexity, this need not perturb us. The form ω is our final choice of symplectic form on M .

5. HOMOTOPY TYPE AND COHOMOLOGY OF M AND M^{inv}

In order to show that our setting can be made to satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 1.6, we will need to begin with a good grip on the homotopy type of M^{inv} . This in turn will allow us to say something concrete concerning the cohomology ring of $M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1]$ and its relationship to the cohomology ring of $L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\} \cup L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}$.

We begin with homotopy type. Notice that both M^{inv} and M are $(2n-2)$ -punctured surfaces of genus 0 and $n-1$, respectively, and therefore homotopy equivalent to the wedge product of $2n-1$ and $4n-3$ circles, respectively. As the operation of taking the symmetric product preserves homotopy equivalence (see for example [7, Section 4.K]), it suffices to determine the homotopy type of a finite symmetric product of a wedge of circles $(S^1)^{\vee m}$. It will turn out that this space deformation retracts onto a subspace of a torus $(S^1)^r$. Let us start by establishing some notation. Give S^1 the coordinates of the unit circle in the complex plane, and let 1 be its basepoint and unique 0-cell. If I is a subset of $\{1, \dots, r\}$, let $(S^1)^I$ be the subspace of $(S^1)^r$ defined as follows.

$$(S^1)^I = \{(x_1, \dots, x_r) \in (S^1)^r : x_i = 1 \text{ if } i \notin I\}$$

Lemma 5.1. *For $r \geq m$, the symmetric product $\text{Sym}^r((S^1)^{\vee m})$ has the homotopy type of an m -torus $(S^1)^m$. For $r < m$, the symmetric product $\text{Sym}^r((S^1)^{\vee m})$ has the homotopy type of the union of the $\binom{m}{r}$ canonical subtori of $(S^1)^m$,*

$$\bigcup_{|I|=r} (S^1)^r \subset (S^1)^m.$$

If the torus $(S^1)^m$ is given the usual product CW structure this space is the r -skeleton of the CW complex.

Proof. We essentially follow the argument given by Ong [17]. Let $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r$ be the first r elementary symmetric functions of r variables x_1, \dots, x_r , such that

$$\sigma_j(x_1, \dots, x_r) = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq r} x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_j}$$

There is a well-known biholomorphism between $\text{Sym}^r(\mathbb{C})$ and \mathbb{C}^r using the functions σ_j , which has the effect of taking an unordered collection of r complex numbers x_1, \dots, x_r to the ordered coefficients of the monic polynomial of degree r with roots x_1, \dots, x_r .

$$(4) \quad \phi : \text{Sym}^r(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^r$$

$$(5) \quad (x_1 \dots x_r) \mapsto (\sigma_1(x_1, \dots, x_r), \dots, \sigma_r(x_1, \dots, x_r)).$$

Under the map ϕ the submanifold $\text{Sym}^r(\mathbb{C}^*)$ is carried to $\mathbb{C}^{r-1} \times \mathbb{C}^*$. We can use this map to construct a homotopy equivalence between S^1 and $\text{Sym}^r(S^1)$ for any r .

$$\text{Sym}^r(S^1) \hookrightarrow \text{Sym}^r(\mathbb{C}^*) \xrightarrow{\phi|_{\text{Sym}^r(\mathbb{C}^*)}} \mathbb{C}^{r-1} \times \mathbb{C}^* \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \longrightarrow S^1$$

$$(e^{i\theta_1} \dots e^{i\theta_r}) \longmapsto (e^{i\theta_1} \dots e^{i\theta_r}) \longmapsto (\sigma_1(e^{i\theta_1}, \dots, e^{i\theta_r}), \dots, \sigma_r(e^{i\theta_1}, \dots, e^{i\theta_r})) \longmapsto e^{i(\theta_1 + \dots + \theta_r)} \longmapsto e^{i(\theta_1 + \dots + \theta_r)}$$

Here the first inclusion map is a homotopy equivalence and the final two maps are deformation retractions. Ergo the total map from $\text{Sym}^r(S^1)$ to S^1 which multiplies the entries of an unordered r -tuple of points on the circle is a homotopy equivalence. Indeed, since this homotopy equivalence can be regarded as a retract from $\text{Sym}^r(S^1)$ to its subspace $A_r = \{(e^{i\theta_1} e^{i\theta_2} \dots e^{i\theta_r}) : \theta_2 = \dots = \theta_r = 0\} = S^1 \times \{1\}^{r-1}$, there must be a deformation retraction F^r from $\text{Sym}^r(S^1)$ to this subspace.

It will be useful to be slightly more careful concerning our choice of deformation retraction. Suppose $\text{Sym}^{r-1}(S^1)$ is regarded as a subspace $\text{Sym}^{r-1} \times \{1\}$ of $\text{Sym}^r(S^1)$ via the embedding $(e^{i\theta_1} \dots e^{i\theta_{r-1}}) \mapsto ((e^{i\theta_1} \dots e^{i\theta_{r-1}} e^{i0}))$. Then both $\text{Sym}^r(S^1)$ and $\text{Sym}^{r-1}(S^1) \times \{1\}$ deformation retract onto the subspace A_r in $\text{Sym}^r(S^1)$, implying that the relative homotopy groups $\pi_i(\text{Sym}^r(S^1), \text{Sym}^{r-1}(S^1) \times \{1\})$ are trivial. Hence since all the spaces involved carry CW structure induced by the CW structure on S^1 and the inclusion $\text{Sym}^{r-1}(S^1) \hookrightarrow \text{Sym}^r(S^1)$ is cellular, there is a deformation retraction $F^{r,r-1}$ from $\text{Sym}^r(S^1)$ to $\text{Sym}^{r-1}(S^1) \times \{1\}$, which can be taken to run on a time interval $[0, \frac{1}{r}]$. By similar logic, there is a deformation retraction $F^{r,k}$ from $\text{Sym}^k(S^1) \times \{1\}^{r-k}$ to $\text{Sym}^{k-1}(S^1) \times \{1\}^{r-k+1}$ whose time input can be taken to be $[\frac{k-1}{r}, \frac{k}{r}]$. If we take F^r to be the map $\text{Sym}^r(S^1) \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \text{Sym}^r(S^1)$ which is $F^{r-k,r-k-1}$ on $[\frac{k-1}{r}, \frac{k}{r}]$, then F^r is a deformation retraction from $\text{Sym}^r(S^1)$ to $A_r = \text{Sym}^1(S^1) \times \{1\}^{r-1}$ which preserves each of the subspaces $\text{Sym}^k \times \{1\}^{r-k}$.

We can now deal with the symmetric product of a wedge of circles. To keep track of which points originate in which circle, label the circles S_1^1, \dots, S_m^1 and refer to points $e_j^{i\theta}$ on S_j^1 . Take the wedge point to be the basepoint $1 = e^{i0}$ on each circle.

Regard the space $\text{Sym}^r(\bigvee_{i=1}^m S_i^1)$ as the subspace $\text{Sym}^r(\bigvee_{i=1}^m S_i^1) \times \{1\}^{r(m-1)}$ of $\text{Sym}^{rm}(\bigvee_{i=1}^m S_i^1)$. Any point in $\text{Sym}^r(\bigvee_{i=1}^m S_i^1) \times \{1\}^{r(m-1)}$ may be split uniquely into a point in $\text{Sym}^r(S_1^1) \times \text{Sym}^r(S_2^1) \times \dots \times \text{Sym}^r(S_m^1)$, as there are at most r terms from any circle S_i^1 in an mr -tuple in $\text{Sym}^r(\bigvee_{i=1}^m S_i^1) \times \{1\}^{r(m-1)}$. Consider applying $F^r : \text{Sym}^r(S_1^1) \times [0, 1]$ to this submanifold; that is, consider the following map.

$$F_1^r : \text{Sym}^r(S_1^1) \times \text{Sym}^r(S_2^1) \times \dots \times \text{Sym}^r(S_m^1) \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \text{Sym}^r(S_1^1) \times \text{Sym}^r(S_2^1) \times \dots \times \text{Sym}^r(S_m^1) \\ ((e_1^{i\theta_1} \dots e_1^{i\theta_r}), \dots, (e_m^{i\theta_1}, \dots, e_m^{i\theta_r})) \times [0, 1] \mapsto (F_r(e_1^{i\theta_1} \dots e_1^{i\theta_r}, t), \dots, (e_m^{i\theta_1}, \dots, e_m^{i\theta_r})).$$

Because F^r never increases the number of nonbasepoint terms in $(e_1^{i\theta_1} \dots e_1^{i\theta_r})$, the map F_1^r preserves the subspace $\text{Sym}^r(\bigvee_{i=1}^m S_i^1) \times \{1\}^{r(m-1)}$ in $\text{Sym}^r(S_1^1) \times \text{Sym}^r(S_2^1) \times \dots \times \text{Sym}^r(S_m^1)$. Ergo F_1^r is a deformation retraction from $\text{Sym}^r(\bigvee_{i=1}^m S_i^1)$ to the subspace of r -tuples in $\text{Sym}^r(\bigvee_{i=1}^m S_i^1)$ of which at most one entry is a nonbasepoint point on S_1^1 . Running this procedure on each factor of $\text{Sym}^r(S_1^1) \times \text{Sym}^r(S_2^1) \times \dots \times \text{Sym}^r(S_m^1)$ produces a deformation retraction from $\text{Sym}^r(\bigvee_{i=1}^m S_i^1)$ to the subspace of r -tuples in this space containing only one nontrivial point of each S_j^1 for $1 \leq j \leq r$. So we have the following homotopy equivalence.

$$\text{Sym}^r(\bigvee_{i=1}^m S_i^1) \simeq \{(e_1^{i\theta_1}, \dots, e_m^{i\theta_m}) \subset S_1^1 \times \dots \times S_m^1 : \text{at most } r \theta_i \text{ are nonzero}\}$$

If $r > m$, this space is all of $S_1^1 \times \dots \times S_m^1 = (S^1)^m$. If $r < m$, this space is exactly $\bigcup_{I=|r|} (S^1)^I \subset (S^1)^m$. □

We are now ready to discuss cohomology, and in particular to prove an important relationship between the cohomology of $M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1]$ and its subspace $L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\} \cup L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}$. Consider the inclusion map

$$i_1 : \mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{0\} \cup \mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{1\} \rightarrow \text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}) \times [0, 1].$$

Proposition 5.2. *The cohomology pullback*

$$i_1^* : H^*(\text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}) \times [0, 1]) \rightarrow H^*(\mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{0\} \cup \mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{1\})$$

induced by inclusion map i_1 is a surjection for $ \geq 1$.*

Proof. We will see, in the course of the proof, that the homology (and hence the cohomology) groups of $M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1] = \text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}) \times [0, 1]$ and of $\mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{0\} \cup \mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{1\}$ are all free abelian. Under these circumstances it suffices to work with a set of generators for $H_k(M^{\text{inv}}) = H_k(M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1])$ as an abelian group and a set of generators for $H_k(\mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{0\} \cup \mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{1\})$ as an abelian group.

The following commutative square is natural, and both of the horizontal arrows are isomorphisms, since there is no torsion in the cohomology of any of the spaces involved.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
H^k(M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1]) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(H_k(M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1]), \mathbb{Z}) \\
\downarrow i_1^* & & \downarrow (i_1)_*^T \\
H^k(\mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{0\} \cup \mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{1\}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}(H_k(\mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{0\} \cup \mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{1\}), \mathbb{Z})
\end{array}$$

If we can show that the homology push-forward $(i_1)_*$ is an injection mapping a generator ζ of the k th homology of the subspace to a generator κ of the k th cohomology of M^{inv} , then the cohomology pullback i_1^* maps the dual $\widehat{\kappa}$ of κ in $H^k(M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1])$ to the dual $\widehat{\zeta}$ of ζ in $H^k(\mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{0\} \cup \mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{1\})$.

Let the curves $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}\}, \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-1}\}$ on the punctured sphere $S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ be as in Section 3. Choose a parametrization of each of the α and β curves such that $\alpha_j : [0, 1] \rightarrow S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ is a one-cycle in the punctured sphere, and similarly for $\beta_j : [0, 1] \rightarrow S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$. Moreover, choose a set of one-cycles $\nu_i : [0, 1] \rightarrow S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2n$ such that the image of ν_{2j-1} is a small circle oriented counterclockwise around w_j and the image of ν_{2j} is a small circle around z_j . Then $[\alpha_j] = [\nu_{2j-1}] + [\nu_{2j}]$ and $[\beta_j] = [\nu_{2j}] + [\nu_{2j+1}]$ in $H_1(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$.

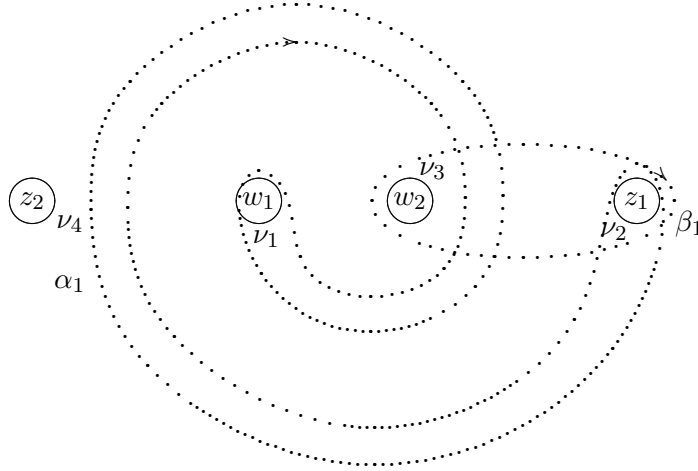


Figure 2. The Heegaard diagram of Figure 1 with the knot deleted. The curves ν_1, ν_2, ν_3 generate the first homology of $S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$.

Choose a set of one-cycles $\{\nu'_1, \dots, \nu'_{2n-1}\}$ in $S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ such that the image of each ν'_i is an oriented circle homologous to ν_i , and moreover the union of the images of the ν_i is a wedge of circles. We abuse notation slightly by referring to this wedge as $\bigvee_{i=1}^{2n-1} \nu'_i$. Then $S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ admits a deformation retraction onto the wedge of circles $\bigvee_{i=1}^{2n-1} \nu'_i$. This deformation retraction of the punctured sphere onto a wedge of circles induces a deformation retraction of the space $M^{\text{inv}} = \text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$ onto $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(\bigvee_{i=1}^{2n-1} \nu'_i)$. However, since $\bigvee_{i=1}^{2n-1} \nu'_i$ is a wedge of circles, from Lemma 5.1 we observe that $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(\bigvee_{i=1}^{2n-1} \nu'_i)$ admits a deformation retraction onto the $(n-1)$ st skeleton of the torus $\prod_{i=1}^{2n-1} \nu'_i$. In particular, the first homology of this space is generated by the homology classes of the following one-cycles.

$$\overline{\nu'_i} : [0, 1] \longrightarrow \prod_{i=1}^{2n-1} \nu'_i \hookrightarrow \text{Sym}^{n-1}(\bigvee_{i=1}^{2n-1} \nu'_i) \hookrightarrow M^{\text{inv}}$$

$$t \longmapsto (\nu'_i(t), x_0, \dots, x_0) \longmapsto (\nu'_i(t)x_0 \dots x_0) \longmapsto (\nu'_i(t)x_0 \dots x_0)$$

Hence $H_1(M^{\text{inv}}) = \mathbb{Z}\langle [\overline{\nu'_1}], \dots, [\overline{\nu'_{2n-1}}] \rangle$ and by the Kunneth formula $H_k(M^{\text{inv}}) = H_1(M^{\text{inv}})^{\otimes k}$ for $1 \leq k \leq n-1$. This will not, however, be the most convenient presentation of this group. Let us introduce the following one-cycles in M^{inv} , for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\alpha_i} : [0, 1] &\rightarrow M^{\text{inv}} \\ t &\mapsto (\alpha_i(t)x_0 \dots x_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\beta_i} : [0, 1] &\rightarrow M^{\text{inv}} \\ t &\mapsto (\beta_i(t)x_0 \dots x_0) \end{aligned}$$

Recall that in $S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$, α_i is homologous to $\nu_{2i-1} + \nu_{2i}$, and hence to $\nu'_{2i-1} + \nu'_{2i}$. Similarly, β_i is homologous to $\nu_{2i} + \nu_{2i+1}$, and hence to $\nu'_{2i} + \nu'_{2i+1}$. Therefore in $H_1(M^{\text{inv}})$ we have the following equalities.

$$\begin{aligned} [\overline{\alpha_i}] &= [\overline{\nu'_{2i-1}}] + [\overline{\nu'_{2i}}] \\ [\overline{\beta_i}] &= [\overline{\nu'_{2i}}] + [\overline{\nu'_{2i+1}}] \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we can rewrite the homology of M^{inv} as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(M^{\text{inv}}) &= \mathbb{Z}\langle [\overline{\nu'_1}], \dots, [\overline{\nu'_{2n-1}}] \rangle \\ &= \mathbb{Z}\langle [\overline{\alpha_1}], \dots, [\overline{\alpha_{n-1}}], [\overline{\beta_1}], \dots, [\overline{\beta_{n-1}}], [\overline{\nu'_{2n-1}}] \rangle \\ H_k(M^{\text{inv}}) &= \mathbb{Z}\langle \bigotimes_{t=1}^k [\overline{\nu'_{i_t}}] : 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq 2n-1 \rangle \\ &= \mathbb{Z}\langle \bigotimes_{t=1}^{k_1} [\overline{\alpha_{j_t}}] \otimes \bigotimes_{s=1}^{k_2} [\overline{\beta_{j'_s}}], \bigotimes_{t=1}^{k'_1} [\overline{\alpha_{j_t}}] \otimes \bigotimes_{s=1}^{k'_2} [\overline{\beta_{m_s}}] \otimes [\overline{\nu'_{2n+1}}] : \\ &\quad 1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_{k_1} \leq 2n-1, 1 \leq j'_1 < \dots < j'_{k_2} \leq 2n-1, k_1 + k_2 = k, \\ &\quad 1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_{k'_1} \leq 2n-1, 1 \leq j'_1 < \dots < j'_{k'_2} \leq 2n-1, k_1 + k_2 = k-1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Here as before $1 \leq k \leq n-1$. Using the isomorphism $H_k(M^{\text{inv}}) \cong H_k(M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1])$ we will also regard this as a set of generators for $H_k(M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1])$.

Next we consider $\mathbb{T}_\alpha = \alpha_1 \times \dots \times \alpha_{n-1} \subset M^{\text{inv}}$. Let $\widetilde{\alpha_i}$ denote the one-cycle in \mathbb{T}_α corresponding to the curve α_i . To wit, choose a basepoint x_i on each α_i and let $\widetilde{\alpha_i}$ be defined as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\alpha_i} : [0, 1] &\rightarrow \mathbb{T}_\alpha \\ t &\mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, \alpha_i(t), x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Then the first homology of \mathbb{T}_α has generators $[\widetilde{\alpha_i}]$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ and we see that, for $1 \leq k \leq n-1$,

$$H_1(\mathbb{T}_\alpha) = \mathbb{Z}\langle [\widetilde{\alpha_1}], \dots, [\widetilde{\alpha_{n-1}}] \rangle$$

$$H_k(\mathbb{T}_\alpha) = \mathbb{Z}\langle \bigotimes_{t=1}^k [\widetilde{\alpha_{j_t}}] : 1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_k \leq 2n-1 \rangle$$

The story for \mathbb{T}_β is completely analogous; if we let y_i be a basepoint on β_i , then let $\widetilde{\beta_i}$ be the one-cycles

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\beta_i} : [0, 1] &\rightarrow \mathbb{T}_\beta \\ t &\mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, \beta_i(t), x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$H_1(\mathbb{T}_\beta) = \mathbb{Z}\langle [\widetilde{\beta_1}], \dots, [\widetilde{\beta_{n-1}}] \rangle$$

$$H_k(\mathbb{T}_\beta) = \mathbb{Z}\langle \bigotimes_{s=1}^k [\widetilde{\beta_{j'_s}}] : 1 \leq j'_1 < \dots < j'_s \leq 2n-1 \rangle$$

Notice that we have now seen that $H_*(M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1])$, $H_*(\mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{0\}) = H_*(\mathbb{T}_\beta)$, and $H_*(\mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{1\}) = H_*(\mathbb{T}_\alpha)$ are all free abelian as promised at the start of this proof.

We are now ready to consider the relationship of \mathbb{T}_α and \mathbb{T}_β to M^{inv} and prove that the homology push forward

$$(i_1)_* : H_*(\mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{0\} \cup \mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{1\}) \rightarrow H_*(M^{\text{inv}})$$

is an injection and maps a generator on homology to a generator on homology for $* \geq 1$.

From our description of the one-cycles whose homology classes generate the first homology of $M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1]$ and $(\mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{0\}) \cup (\mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{1\})$, we see that the inclusion of $\widetilde{\alpha_i}$ into $M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1]$ is $\overline{\alpha_i}$ and likewise the inclusion of $\widetilde{\beta_i}$ into M^{inv} is $\overline{\beta_i}$. Ergo for $1 \leq k \leq n-1$, i_1 induces an injective map on homology of the following form.

$$(i_1)_* : H_k((\mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{0\}) \cup (\mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{1\})) \rightarrow H_k(M^{\text{inv}})$$

$$\left(\bigotimes_{t=1}^k [\widetilde{\beta_{j_t}}] \right) \oplus \left(\bigotimes_{s=1}^k [\widetilde{\alpha_{j'_s}}] \right) \mapsto \bigotimes_{s=1}^k [\overline{\beta_{j_s}}] + \bigotimes_{s=1}^k [\overline{\alpha_{j'_s}}]$$

Here again (j_1, \dots, j_k) and (j'_1, \dots, j'_k) are any two collections of k distinct integers between 1 and $n-1$ inclusive. Since the generators of $H_k(\mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{0\} \cup \mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{1\})$ as a free abelian group are $\{\bigotimes_{t=1}^k [\widetilde{\alpha_{j_t}}]\} \cup \{\bigotimes_{s=1}^k [\widetilde{\beta_{j'_s}}]\}$, whereas the generators of $H^k(M^{\text{inv}})$ include $\{\bigotimes_{t=1}^k [\overline{\alpha_{j_t}}]\}$ and $\{\bigotimes_{s=1}^k [\overline{\beta_{j'_s}}]\}$, the homology map $(i_1)_*$ maps on H_k maps a generator to a generator injectively. Therefore the corresponding map on cohomology i_1^* is a surjection. \square

Remark 5.1. The map in Proposition 5.2 is *not* a surjection if only half the basepoints of the Heegaard diagram are removed; that is, for the inclusion map

$$i_2 : \mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{0\} \cup \mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{1\} \rightarrow \text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}\}) \times [0, 1]$$

the cohomology pullback

$$i_2^* : H^*(\text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}\})) \rightarrow H^*(\mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{0\} \cup \mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{1\}) = H^*((S^1)^{n-1}) \oplus H^*((S^1)^{n-1})$$

has image the diagonal of $H^*((S^1)^{n-1}) \oplus H^*((S^1)^{n-1})$. This is the primary reason that the construction given in this paper does not extend to a statement regarding $\widehat{HF}(\Sigma(K))$ and $\widehat{HF}(S^3)$.

6. IMPORTANT CONSTRUCTIONS FROM K -THEORY

Central to our argument that the space $(M^{\text{inv}}, L_0^{\text{inv}}, L_1^{\text{inv}})$ admits a stable normal trivialization will be several useful results from complex K -theory, most trivial but one rather less so. A detailed treatment of the subject, along with proofs of all results up to Proposition 6.8, may be found in [8].

Let V be a complex vector bundle over a base space X , which for purposes of this paper we take to be a compact Hausdorff topological space. We let $\text{Vect}_n^{\mathbb{C}}(X)$ denote the set of isomorphism classes of n -dimensional vector bundles over X . This is a monoid under the direct sum of vector bundles. For any n , as before we refer to the trivial complex vector bundle of degree n over X simply as \mathbb{C}^n . Then there is an equivalence relation \approx_S on $\text{Vect}_n^{\mathbb{C}}(X)$ defined as follows: given V, W two n -dimensional vector bundles over X , we say that $V \approx_S W$ exactly if there is some m such that $V \oplus \mathbb{C}^m \cong W \oplus \mathbb{C}^m$. The two vector bundles V and W are said to be *stably isomorphic*. This relation respects the direct sums and tensor products of vector bundles, such that the set of equivalence classes of bundles under \approx_S inherits two abelian laws of composition $[V]_S + [W]_S = [V \oplus W]_S$ and $[V]_S \times [W]_S = [V \otimes W]_S$. This set of equivalence classes may be given the structure of a ring by formally adjoining the inverse of each element under the direct sum. More precisely, we set

$$K^0(X) = \{[V]_S - [W]_S : [V]_S, [W]_S \text{ are equivalence classes with respect to } \approx_S\}.$$

Commonly $[V]_S - [\mathbb{C}^0]_S$ will be written simply as $[V]_S$ and its additive inverse $[\mathbb{C}^0]_S - [V]_S$ simply as $-[V]_S$.

Lemma 6.1. $K^0(X)$ is a ring with respect to the operations $[V]_S + [W]_S = [V \oplus W]_S$ and $[V]_S \times [W]_S = [V \otimes W]_S$.

There is also a reduced form of this ring $\tilde{K}(X)$ constructed as follows. Let \sim be a second equivalence relation on $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Vect}_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ such that $V \sim W$ if there is some m_1, m_2 such that $V \oplus \mathbb{C}^{m_1} \cong W \oplus \mathbb{C}^{m_2}$. In this case one can show that the set of equivalence classes with respect to \sim contains additive inverses without adjoining any additional elements. Let the equivalence class of a vector bundle V with respect to \sim be $[V]$.

Lemma 6.2. $\tilde{K}^0(X)$ is a ring with respect to the operations $[V] + [W] = [V \oplus W]$ and $[V] \times [W] = [V \otimes W]$.

Then $K^0(X) \cong \tilde{K}^0(X) \oplus \mathbb{Z}$. In both cases a vector bundle in the same equivalence class as \mathbb{C}^m is said to be *stably trivial*. Notice as a most basic case that for $\{x_0\}$ a one point space $K^0(x_0) = \mathbb{Z}$ and $\tilde{K}^0(x_0) = 0$.

Given a continuous map $f : X \rightarrow Y$, the corresponding map $f^* : \text{Vect}_n^{\mathbb{C}}(Y) \rightarrow \text{Vect}_n^{\mathbb{C}}(X)$ which maps a vector bundle V over Y to its pullback $f^*(V)$ descends to maps $f^* : K^0(Y) \rightarrow K^0(X)$ and $f^* : \tilde{K}^0(Y) \rightarrow \tilde{K}^0(X)$. Recalling that if maps $f, g : X \rightarrow Y$ are homotopic then $f^*(V)$ and $g^*(V)$ the two pullbacks of a bundle V over Y are isomorphic, we see that homotopic maps f and g induce the same maps $f^* = g^*$ on $K^0(Y)$ and $\tilde{K}^0(Y)$. In particular, we have the following lemma.

Lemma 6.3. *If $f : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ is a homotopy equivalence with homotopy inverse $g : X_2 \rightarrow X_1$, the induced map $f^* : K(X_2) \rightarrow K(X_1)$ is an isomorphism with inverse g^* . The same is true of the reduced theory.*

We will use this lemma to deal with the minor problem that M^{inv} is not actually compact. The three spaces whose K -theory will be of interest to us are $M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1]$, its subspace $X = L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\} \cup L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}$, and the quotient space M^{inv}/X . The space X is a disjoint union of two tori, hence compact. We have seen previously that M^{inv} deformation retracts onto a compact subspace homeomorphic to the $n - 1$ skeleton of $(S^1)^{2n-1}$. For purposes of dealing with $K^0(M^{\text{inv}})$ let us choose a slightly different deformation retraction. Let $Y = (\cup \alpha_i) \cup (\cup \beta_i)$. Then let $F : (S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}) \times [0, 1] \rightarrow S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ be a deformation retraction from the punctured sphere to the union of Y and all components of $S^2 \setminus Y$ not containing any point of $\{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$. This is a compact subspace of the punctured sphere; let it be Z . Then F induces a deformation retraction $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(F)$ of $M^{\text{inv}} = \text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$ onto the compact set $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(Z)$, so we can legitimately refer to the K -theory of M^{inv} by identifying it with $K^0(\text{Sym}^{n-1}(Z))$. Notice further that F is the identity on $Y \times I$, so the induced deformation retraction from M^{inv} preserves $X \subset \text{Sym}^{n-1}(Y)$. Therefore we may produce a deformation retract $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(F)$ from M^{inv}/X to $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(Z)/X$, and $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(Z)/X$ is compact Hausdorff. So we identify the K -groups of M^{inv}/X with those of $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(Z)/X$, and from now on make no further reference to this technical subtlety.

The relationship between homotopy classes of maps and pullbacks of vector bundles in fact gives us the following deeper proposition, which follows from the theorem that any n -dimensional complex vector bundle over X is a pullback of the canonical n -dimensional bundle over the Grassmanian $G_n(\mathbb{C}^\infty)$ along some homotopy class of maps $X \rightarrow G_n(\mathbb{C}^\infty)$.

Proposition 6.4. $\tilde{K}^0(X) \cong [X, BU]$

Here BU is the classifying space of the infinite unitary group.

We extend our definition of $K^0(X)$ by setting $K^1(X) = K^0(\Sigma(X))$, where $\Sigma(X)$ is (for this section only) the reduced suspension of X , and indeed by setting $K^i(X) = K^0(\Sigma^i(X))$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$. This definition introduces rather less complication than it might appear to, as the following proposition shows.

Proposition 6.5. (*The Bott Periodicity Theorem*) $K^0(X) \cong K^0(\Sigma^2(X))$.

Bott Periodicity allows us to define negative K -groups of a space X : we let $K^{-i}(X) \cong K^{-i+2i}(X) \cong K^i(\Sigma(X))$. With $K^i(X)$ now defined for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, we are ready for the following proposition, which deals with $K(X) = \cup K^i(X)$ merely as a collection of abelian groups and (momentarily) ignores their ring structure.

Proposition 6.6. *The groups $K^i(X)$ form a generalized cohomology theory on compact topological spaces. Likewise, the groups $\tilde{K}^i(X)$ form a reduced cohomology theory.*

A relevant note is that if $\{x_0\}$ is a one point space, we have

$$K^i(\{x_0\}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & \text{if } i \text{ odd} \\ 0 & \text{if } i \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

One consequence of this structure on the K -theory of a space is that there is a notion of the relative K -theory of a compact space X and a closed subspace Y . We let $K(X, Y)$ be the ring of isomorphism classes of vector bundles over X which restrict to a trivial bundle over Y . Equivalently, $K(X, Y) \cong \tilde{K}(X/Y)$; notice that if X is compact Hausdorff and Y is a closed subspace, X/Y is

compact Hausdorff, so this statement makes sense. With respect to this construction, the long exact sequence of a pair (X, x_0) consisting of a space X together with a basepoint x_0 becomes a long exact sequence relating $K(X)$ and $\tilde{K}(X)$.

$$\dots \tilde{K}^i(X) \rightarrow K^i(X) \rightarrow K^i(x_0) \rightarrow \tilde{K}^{i-1}(X) \dots$$

For our purposes, the crucial results from K -theory will be those relating $K(X)$ to the rational cohomology $H(X; \mathbb{Q})$ of X . The exact sequence above, and the corresponding exact sequence on the reduced and unreduced rational cohomology of X , will allow us to move between maps on $K(X)$ and $\tilde{K}(X)$ with relative ease.

Recall that the Chern classes of a vector bundle V over a space X are a set of natural characteristic classes $c_i(V) \in H^{2i}(X)$. The total Chern class of an n -dimensional vector bundle V is $c(V) = c_0(V) + c_1(V) + \dots + c_n(X)$. If X has the structure of a complex manifold, as do most spaces of interest to us, we will often use $c(X)$ to refer to the total Chern class of the tangent bundle TX of X . The Chern classes may be used to produce a ring homomorphism $K(X) \rightarrow H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$.

Let $\sigma_j(x_1, \dots, x_k)$ be the elementary symmetric functions on k elements as in Section 5. Then we assert the existence of a new set of polynomials $s(x_1, \dots, x_k)$ with the following properties.

Lemma 6.7. *There exists a unique set of polynomials $s_j(x_1, \dots, x_k)$ with the property that $s_j(\sigma_1(x_1, \dots, x_k), \dots, \sigma_k(x_1, \dots, x_k)) = x_1^j + \dots + x_k^j$.*

The polynomials s_j are defined recursively in terms of the elementary symmetric functions and the s_i of lower degree by the following relation.

$$s_j = \sigma_1 s_{j-1} - \sigma_2 s_{j-2} + \dots + (-1)^{j-2} \sigma_{j-2} s_2 + (-1)^{j-1} \sigma_{j-1} s_1$$

We can now define the Chern character of a vector bundle.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ch} : K^0(X) &\rightarrow H^{\text{even}}(X; \mathbb{Q}) \\ [V] &\mapsto n + \sum_{j>0} s_k(c_1(V), \dots, c_k(V)) / k! \end{aligned}$$

While this is the quickest way to produce this definition, it is not clear that it is necessarily the most intuitive. To clarify: this definition is explicitly chosen so that if L is a line bundle over X and the total Chern class of L is $1 + c_1(L)$, then $\text{ch}(L) = 1 + c_1(L) + \frac{c_1(L)^2}{2!} + \frac{c_1(L)^3}{3!} + \dots$, the “exponential” of the total Chern class of L . As the map ch was intended to be a ring isomorphism on $K(X)$, we next require that for a product of line bundles $L_1 \otimes L_2 \otimes \dots \otimes L_k$ over X we have $\text{ch}(L_1 \otimes \dots \otimes L_k) = \text{ch}(L_1) \cdots \text{ch}(L_k)$. A computation leads to the formula above.

The Chern character descends to a reduced map $\tilde{\text{ch}} : \tilde{K}(X) \rightarrow \tilde{H}^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$. We then have the following extremely useful result.

Proposition 6.8. *The Chern character induces a rational isomorphism*

$$\text{ch} : K(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{\sim} H^*(X; \mathbb{Q}).$$

In particular, the rank of $\tilde{K}(X)$ is equal to the rank of $H^(X)$. The analogous statement holds for $\tilde{\text{ch}}$ and the two reduced theories.*

The proof of this proposition takes Bott periodicity as a base case and is laid out in [8, Thm 4.5].

We will last need a K-theoretic statement about relationship between the torsion of $H^*(X)$ and $K(X)$. As it is a rather high-powered result, we'll say a few words about the proof, which relies on the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence, a device for computing an arbitrary cohomology theory first described by its eponymous introducers in [1].

Proposition 6.9. *Let $h^n(X)$ be any cohomology theory. Then there is a spectral sequence which converges to $h^n(X)$ whose E^2 page is given by*

$$E_{i,j}^2 = H^i(X; h^j(\{pt\})).$$

In the particular case of the cohomology theory $K(X)$ this spectral sequence collapses rationally, leading to a useful statement concerning the torsion groups of $K(X)$.

Proposition 6.10. *Let X be a compact Hausdorff space. If $H^i(X; \mathbb{Z})$ is torsion-free for all i and finitely generated, then $K(X)$ is torsion-free of the same rank.*

Proof. Recall that if $\{x_0\}$ is a one-point space then $K^q(x_0)$ is \mathbb{Z} for q even and 0 for q odd. Since unreduced K -theory is a cohomology theory, Proposition 6.9 gives first and second quadrant spectral sequence converging to $K(X)$ whose E_2 page has entries

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(X; K^q(\{x_0\})) = \begin{cases} H^p(X) & \text{if } q \text{ is even} \\ 0 & \text{if } q \text{ is odd} \end{cases}.$$

The rank of $K^i(X)$ is the sum $\sum_{p+q=i} rk(E_{p,q}^\infty)$. Moreover, the ranks of the corresponding entries on the E_2 page of the spectral sequence sum to $\sum_{p+q=i} rk(E_{p,q}^2) = \sum_{p \equiv n \pmod 2} H^p(X)$. By Proposition 6.8, the rank of $K^i(X)$ and the total rank of the integer cohomology groups of degree the same parity as i are equal, so $\sum_{p+q=i} rk(E_{p,q}^\infty) = \sum_{p+q=i} rk(E_{p,q}^2)$. As $rk(E_{p,q}^\infty) \leq rk(E_{p,q}^2)$ for all p, q , we see that in fact this is an equality for all pairs (p, q) .

Now notice that every entry on the E_2 page of this spectral sequence is free abelian. Suppose $E_{p,q}^\infty$ has a nontrivial torsion subgroup for some fixed p, q such that q is even. Then there must be some first $E_{p,q}^r$ such that $r > 2$ with this property. Because $E_{p,q}^r$ is a quotient of a subgroup of the free abelian group $E_{p,q}^{r-1}$, if it contains a torsion subgroup it must have lower rank than $E_{p,q}^r$, implying that $E_{p,q}^\infty$ has strictly lower rank than $E_{p,q}^2$. We have seen that this never happens. Therefore the E^∞ page of our spectral sequence is torsion-free, implying that $K(X)$, which is filtered by the entries on the E^∞ page, is also free abelian.

This argument was suggested by Dan Ramras. □

Our proof that $(M^{\text{inv}}, L_0^{\text{inv}}, L_1^{\text{inv}})$ carries a stable normal trivialization will contain as a crucial step a proof that $H^*(M^{\text{inv}}/(L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\} \cup L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}))$ is torsion-free, and thus that the K -theory of this space must likewise be free abelian.

7. STABLE TRIVIALIZATION OF THE NORMAL BUNDLE

We are now finally ready to discuss the proof of Theorem 3.8. We begin by restating the theorem in a form that will be slightly easier to prove. Let J denote the complex structure on M^{inv} .

Proposition 7.1. [23, Section 3d] *The existence of a stable normal trivialization of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ is implied by the existence of a nullhomotopy of the map*

$$f : (M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1], L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\} \cup L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}) \rightarrow (BU, BO)$$

which classifies the complex bundle $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ and the totally real subbundles $N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}$ over $L_0 \times \{0\}$ and $J(N(L_1^{\text{inv}})) \times \{1\}$ over $L_1 \times \{1\}$.

That is, it suffices to find a complex stable trivialization of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ which restricts to a real stable trivialization of $N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}$ and of $J(N(L_1^{\text{inv}})) \times \{1\}$.

Proof. This is largely the statement that we can dispense with the symplectic structure involved in a stable normal trivialization and argue purely in terms of complex vector bundles. Recall that any symplectic vector bundle can be equipped with a compatible complex structure which is unique up to homotopy, and any complex vector bundle similarly admits a simplectification. Moreover, two symplectic vector bundles are isomorphic if and only if their underlying complex vector bundles are isomorphic, and isomorphisms of symplectic vector bundles map Lagrangian subbundles to Lagrangian subbundles. [13, Theorem 2.62]. Let ω_M be the natural symplectic structure on $N(M^{\text{inv}})$ coming from the symplectic structure on TM .

Suppose that $g : N(M^{\text{inv}}) \rightarrow BU$ is a classifying map of $N(M^{\text{inv}})$ thought of as a unitary vector bundle, so that the image of g lies inside $BU_{n_{\text{anti}}}$. Let $\zeta_{n_{\text{anti}}} : EU_s \rightarrow BU_{n_{\text{anti}}}$ be the complex n_{anti} -dimensional universal bundle, and similarly let $\eta_{n_{\text{anti}}} : EO_{n_{\text{anti}}} \rightarrow BO_{n_{\text{anti}}}$ be the real n_{anti} -dimensional universal bundle. Equip $EU_{n_{\text{anti}}}$ with a symplectic structure ω_ζ such that $\eta_{n_{\text{anti}}} \subset \zeta_{n_{\text{anti}}}$ is a Lagrangian subbundle. Then the bundles $(N(M^{\text{inv}}), \omega_M)$ and $(N(M^{\text{inv}}), g^*(\omega_\zeta))$ are isomorphic (indeed, equal) as complex vector bundles, so there is a symplectic vector bundle isomorphism $\chi : (N(M^{\text{inv}}), \omega_M) \rightarrow (N(M^{\text{inv}}), g^*(\omega_\zeta))$. This extends to a symplectic vector bundle isomorphism $\tilde{\chi} : (\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}}), \widetilde{\omega_M}) \rightarrow (\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}}), \widetilde{g^*(\omega_\zeta)} = f^*(\omega_M))$, where in both cases the symplectic forms are the pullbacks of the original symplectic forms on $N(M^{\text{inv}})$ to $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$, and therefore constant with respect to the interval $[0, 1]$, as is the map $\tilde{\chi}$. From now on, we assume that we have first applied an isomorphism of this form to $\Upsilon(M)$ so that the map $g : \Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}}) \rightarrow BU$ is in fact a symplectic classifying map. We can if necessary precompose the resulting stable normal trivialization with $\tilde{\chi}$.

Consider a nullhomotopy H of f .

$$H : (M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1], L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\} \cup L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}) \times [0, 1] \rightarrow (BU, BO)$$

$$(x, t, s) \mapsto h_s(x, t)$$

Here the map h_0 is equal to f and the map h_1 is constant.

Since M^{inv} is homotopy equivalent to a compact subspace of itself, we may assume there is some $K > 0$ such that if $s = k_{\text{anti}} + K$, the image of H lies inside (BU_s, BO_s) . Let $\zeta_s : EU_s \rightarrow BU_s$ be the complex s -dimensional universal bundle with subbundle $\eta_s : EO_s \rightarrow BO_s$ the real s -dimensional universal bundle. Then the pullbacks of ζ_s and η_s along h_1 and h_0 are certain bundles of great interest to our investigation.

$$\begin{aligned}
h_0^*(\zeta_k) &= (\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}}) \oplus \mathbb{C}^K, h_0^*\omega_\zeta) \\
h_1^*(\zeta_k) &= (\mathbb{C}^s, h_1^*\omega_\zeta) \\
(h_0|_{L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\}})^*(\eta_s) &= (N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^K \\
(h_0|_{L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}})^*(\eta_s) &= (J(N(L_1^{\text{inv}})) \times \{1\}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^K \\
(h_1|_{L_i^{\text{inv}} \times \{i\}})^*(\eta_s) &= \mathbb{R}^s \text{ for } i = 0, 1
\end{aligned}$$

For clarity's sake it should be borne in mind that \mathbb{R}^K and \mathbb{R}^s refer to the canonical real subspaces in \mathbb{C}^K and \mathbb{C}^s .

Since H is a nullhomotopy, it induces a stable trivialization ψ of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$. Write an arbitrary vector in $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ as (x, t, v) where $(x, t) \in M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1]$ and v is an element of the fiber over (x, t) .

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi : N(M^{\text{inv}}) \oplus \mathbb{C}^K &= h_0^*(\zeta_k) \xrightarrow{\sim} h_1^*(\zeta_k) = \mathbb{C}^s \\
(x, t, v) &\mapsto \psi(x, t, v)
\end{aligned}$$

The restrictions of ψ to $(N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^K$ and to $(J(N(L_1^{\text{inv}})) \times \{1\}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^K$ are real stable trivializations of these two bundles.

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi|_{(N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^K} &: (N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^s \\
\psi|_{(J(N(L_1^{\text{inv}})) \times \{1\}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^K} &: (J(N(L_1^{\text{inv}})) \times \{1\}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^s
\end{aligned}$$

Since $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ is the pullback of $N(M^{\text{inv}})$ to $M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1]$, the map $h_0 = f$ is constant with respect to the interval $[0, 1]$. That is, $h_0(x, t_1) = h_0(x, t_2)$ for all $x \in M^{\text{inv}}$ and $t_1, t_2 \in [0, 1]$. Then each $\psi_t = \psi|_{M^{\text{inv}} \times \{t\}}$ is a stable trivialization of $N(M^{\text{inv}}) \times \{t\} = N(M^{\text{inv}})$. More concretely, we have symplectic trivializations

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi_t : N(M^{\text{inv}}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{C}^k \\
(x, v) &\mapsto \psi(x, t, v).
\end{aligned}$$

We will use the family of isomorphisms ψ_t to produce a stable normal trivialization of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$. Consider a map ϕ defined by applying ψ_0 to each $M^{\text{inv}} \times \{t\} \subset M^{\text{inv}} \times [0, 1]$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi : \Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{C}^k \\
(x, t, v) &\mapsto \psi_0((x, v)) = \psi(x, 0, v).
\end{aligned}$$

This is a stable trivialization of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$. Because the symplectic structure on $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ is constant with respect to the interval $[0, 1]$, it is in fact a symplectic isomorphism of vector bundles. We next need to produce two Lagrangian subbundles Λ_0 and Λ_1 satisfying the conditions outlined in Definition 2.4. Consider the following candidates.

$$\begin{aligned}
\Lambda_0|_{L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{t\}} &= (N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{t\}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^K \\
\Lambda_1|_{L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{t\}} &= \psi_0^{-1} \circ \psi_t(N(L_1^{\text{inv}}) \times \{t\}) \oplus i\mathbb{R}^K.
\end{aligned}$$

Since the maps ψ_t form a homotopy, Λ_1 is a smooth subbundle as desired. Both subbundles are Lagrangian since their restriction to each $L_i^{\text{inv}} \times \{t\}$ is Lagrangian. The next thing to check is the restriction of Λ_i to $L_i^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\}$ for $i = 0, 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}\Lambda_0|_{L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\}} &= (N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^K \\ \Lambda_1|_{L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\}} &= \psi_0^{-1} \circ \psi_0((N(L_1^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}) \oplus i\mathbb{R}^K) \\ &= (N(L_1^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}) \oplus i\mathbb{R}^K.\end{aligned}$$

This is exactly as desired. The other condition to check is that $\phi(\Lambda_0|_{L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}})$ is $\mathbb{R}^s \subset \mathbb{C}^s$ and $\phi(\Lambda_1|_{L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}})$ is $i\mathbb{R}^s \subset \mathbb{C}^s$.

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(\Lambda_0|_{L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}}) &= \psi_0((N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^K) \\ &= \psi((N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^K) \\ &= \mathbb{R}^s \\ \phi(\Lambda_1|_{L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}}) &= \psi_0(\psi_0^{-1} \circ \psi_1((N(L_1^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}) \oplus i\mathbb{R}^K)) \\ &= \psi_1(J(J((N(L_1^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}) \oplus i\mathbb{R}^K))) \\ &= i(\mathbb{R}^s)\end{aligned}$$

Ergo the stable trivialization ϕ of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ together with the subbundles Λ_0 and Λ_1 constitutes a stable normal trivialization of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$. \square

The proof of Theorem 3.8 will rely on analysis of the bundle in question and the K -theory of $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{z, w\})$. We start by showing that $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ is trivial as a complex vector bundle.

Lemma 7.2. *The complex vector bundle $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ is trivial.*

Proof. It suffices to show $N(M^{\text{inv}})$ is trivial. Let h be a map from $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{z_n\})$ to $\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{z_n\})$ which restricts to the embedding (2) on $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$ and is defined as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}h : \text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2) &\rightarrow \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S^2)) \\ (x_1 \dots x_{n-1}) &\mapsto (\widetilde{x_1} \tau(\widetilde{x_1}) \dots \widetilde{x_{n-1}} \tau(\widetilde{x_{n-1}}))\end{aligned}$$

A proof on charts that h is continuous and holomorphic appears in Appendix 1.

Now we have the following useful commutative diagram of spaces, where i_1, i_2 are inclusion maps.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2) & \xrightarrow{h} & \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S^2)) \\ \uparrow i_1 & & \uparrow i_2 \\ \text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\}) & \xrightarrow{i} & \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\}) \end{array}$$

Since the map i_2 is an inclusion of the space $\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S) \setminus \{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\})$ of complex dimension $2n - 2$ into the similarly $(2n - 2)$ -dimensional space $\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S))$, the tangent bundle to

$M = \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S) \setminus \{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\})$ is the pullback of the tangent bundle to $\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S))$ along i_2 . Hence we have the following equalities of vector bundles.

$$\begin{aligned} N(M^{\text{inv}}) \oplus T(M^{\text{inv}}) &= i^*(TM) \\ &= i^*(T(\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S) \setminus \{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\}))) \\ &= i^* \circ i_2^*(T(\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S)))) \\ &= i_1^* \circ h^*(T(\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S)))) \end{aligned}$$

It will be most illuminating to consider the map i_1 . Let $i_3 : S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\} \hookrightarrow S^2$, and π_1, π_2 be quotient maps, so that the following diagram commutes.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\})^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{i_3^{\times(n-1)}} & (S^2)^{n-1} \\ \downarrow \pi_1 & & \downarrow \pi_2 \\ \text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}\}) & \xrightarrow{i_1} & \text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2) \end{array}$$

The map i_3 is nullhomotopic. Since the operation of taking the symmetric product preserves homotopy equivalence, the original map i_1 is likewise nullhomotopic. In particular, the pullback of any bundle along i_3 is trivial, so we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= i_3^* \circ h^*(T(\text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S)))) \\ &= N(M^{\text{inv}}) \oplus T(M^{\text{inv}}) \end{aligned}$$

Ergo $N(M^{\text{inv}})$ is trivial as a complex vector bundle. This implies that $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ the pullback of $N(M^{\text{inv}})$ is also trivial. \square

Remark 7.1. The triviality of $N(M^{\text{inv}})$ is the reason we have been compelled to choose a Heegaard surface for (S^3, K) on the sphere S^2 and strew basepoints about like confetti. In the general case, given a surface S of genus g with a choice of $2n$ basepoints $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ and $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$, its double branched cover over these basepoints is a surface $\Sigma(S)$ of genus $n + 2g - 1$. By the same mechanism as before, there is an embedding

$$i : \text{Sym}^{n+g-1}(S \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}) \hookrightarrow \text{Sym}^{2n+2g-2}(\Sigma(S) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$$

Macdonald has calculated the Chern classes of the symmetric product of a Riemann surface in [12]. A computation using his results proves that the normal bundle to $i(\text{Sym}^{n+g-1}(S \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}))$ in $\text{Sym}^{2n+2g-2}(\Sigma(S) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$ is in general stably equivalent to the tangent bundle of $\text{Sym}^{n+g-1}(S \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$. In the case that S is actually a sphere, both are trivial.

We will also require $N(L_i^{\text{inv}})$ for $i = 0, 1$ to be a trivial real bundle.

Proposition 7.3. $N(L_i^{\text{inv}})$ is trivial for $i = 0, 1$.

Proof. Recall that $L_1 = \mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\alpha}} \subset \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(S \setminus \{z, w\})$ is the totally real torus $\widetilde{\alpha_1} \times \tau(\widetilde{\alpha_1}) \times \dots \times \widetilde{\alpha_{n-1}} \times \tau(\widetilde{\alpha_{n-1}})$. Thus the tangent bundle $TL_1 = T(\widetilde{\alpha_1}) \times T(\tau(\widetilde{\alpha_1})) \times \dots \times T(\widetilde{\alpha_{n-1}}) \times T(\tau(\widetilde{\alpha_{n-1}}))$ is the trivial real tangent bundle to $(S^1)^{2n-2}$. The invariant set $L_1^{\text{inv}} = i(\mathbb{T}_{\alpha}) = i(\alpha_1 \times \dots \times \alpha_{n-1})$ is embedded in L_1 via

$$i|_{\mathbb{T}_\alpha} : \mathbb{T}_\alpha \hookrightarrow \mathbb{T}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) \mapsto (\widetilde{x_1}, \tau(\widetilde{x_1}), \dots, \widetilde{x_{n-1}}, \tau(\widetilde{x_{n-1}})).$$

We conclude that

$$T(L_1^{\text{inv}}) = i_*(T(\mathbb{T}_\alpha)) = \{(\widetilde{v_1}, \tau_*(\widetilde{v_1}), \dots, \widetilde{v_{n-1}}, \tau_*(\widetilde{v_{n-1}})) : (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha\} \subset TL_1$$

$$N(L_1^{\text{inv}}) = \{(\widetilde{v_1}, -\tau_*(\widetilde{v_1}), \dots, \widetilde{v_{n-1}}, -\tau_*(\widetilde{v_{n-1}})) : (v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{T}_\alpha\} \subset TL_1.$$

The point is that $T(L_1^{\text{inv}}) \simeq T((S^1)^{n-1})$ is trivial, and there is an isomorphism

$$T(L_1^{\text{inv}}) \rightarrow N(L_1^{\text{inv}})$$

$$(\widetilde{v_1}, \tau_*(\widetilde{v_1}), \dots, \widetilde{v_{n-1}}, \tau_*(\widetilde{v_{n-1}})) \mapsto (\widetilde{v_1}, -\tau_*(\widetilde{v_1}), \dots, \widetilde{v_{n-1}}, -\tau_*(\widetilde{v_{n-1}})).$$

Triviality of $N(L_0^{\text{inv}})$ is proven analogously. □

With these facts in hand, we are finally ready to give a proof of Theorem 3.8.

Proof of Theorem 3.8. We claim that $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ carries a stable normal trivialization. As per Proposition 7.1, it suffices to produce a nullhomotopy of the map

$$f : (M^{\text{inv}}, L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\} \cup L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}) \rightarrow (BU, BO)$$

which classifies the complex bundles $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ and its Lagrangian subbundles $N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}$ over L_0^{inv} and $J(N(L_1^{\text{inv}})) \times \{1\}$ over L_1^{inv} . In fact, we shall do slightly better. By Proposition 7.3, both $N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}$ and $J(N(L_1^{\text{inv}})) \times \{1\}$ are trivial bundles. Choose, once and for all, a preferred real trivialization of each. We will show that there is a complex trivialization of $\Upsilon(M)$ whose restriction to $(N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}) \cup J(N(L_1^{\text{inv}}) \times \{1\})$ is the fixed real trivialization in question; this implies the existence of a nullhomotopy of the map f .

For ease of reference, let $X = L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\} \cup L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\} = \mathbb{T}_\beta \times \{0\} \cup \mathbb{T}_\alpha \times \{1\}$.

Since $N(L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\})$ is a totally real subbundle of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})|_{L_0^{\text{inv}}}$, the bundle $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})|_{L_0^{\text{inv}}}$ is equal to $N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\} \oplus J(N(L_0^{\text{inv}})) \times \{0\}$. In particular, a choice of real trivialization of $N(L_0^{\text{inv}}) \times \{0\}$ induces a choice of complex trivialization of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})|_{L_0^{\text{inv}}}$. Similarly, a choice of real trivialization of $J(N(L_1^{\text{inv}}) \times \{1\})$ induces a choice of complex trivialization of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})|_{L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}}$.

We now have a complex trivialization of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})|_X$, and we would like to show it extends to a trivialization of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$. It is enough to demonstrate that the relative vector bundle $[\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})_{\text{rel}}] \in \widetilde{K}(M^{\text{inv}}, X) \cong \widetilde{K}(M^{\text{inv}}/X)$ is trivial.

To begin, we claim that the equivalence class $[\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})_{\text{rel}}]$ is a torsion element of $\widetilde{K}(M^{\text{inv}}/X)$. As the reduced Chern character $\widetilde{\text{ch}} : \widetilde{K}(M^{\text{inv}}/X) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{\sim} \widetilde{H}^*(M^{\text{inv}}/X; \mathbb{Q})$ is an isomorphism, it suffices to show that the Chern classes of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})_{\text{rel}}$ are trivial.

Recall from 5.2 that the map $H^*(M^{\text{inv}}) \rightarrow H^*(X)$ induced by inclusion is a surjection for each $* \geq 1$. This remains true in the setting of reduced cohomology, which will be a slightly more useful setting for our purposes. Indeed, since (M^{inv}, X) can be taken to be a CW pair, there is a long exact sequence on the reduced cohomology of these three spaces.

$$\dots \tilde{H}^m(M^{\text{inv}}/X) \xrightarrow{q^*} \tilde{H}^m(M^{\text{inv}}) \xrightarrow{i^*} \tilde{H}^m(X) \xrightarrow{\partial} \tilde{H}^{m+1}(M^{\text{inv}}/X) \dots$$

Here i is the inclusion map $i : X \hookrightarrow M^{\text{inv}}$ and q is the quotient map $q : M^{\text{inv}} \rightarrow M^{\text{inv}}/X$. Since i^* is a surjection for $m \geq 1$, for $m \geq 2$ this sequence breaks up into short exact sequences as follows.

$$0 \longrightarrow \tilde{H}^m(M^{\text{inv}}/X) \xrightarrow{q^*} \tilde{H}^m(M^{\text{inv}}) \xrightarrow{i^*} \tilde{H}^m(X) \longrightarrow 0$$

In particular, for $m \geq 2$ the map $q^* : \tilde{H}^m(M^{\text{inv}}/X) \hookrightarrow \tilde{H}^m(M^{\text{inv}})$ is an injection. For $i > 0$, let $c_i(\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})) = 0$ be the i th Chern class of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ in $H^{2i}(M^{\text{inv}}) = \tilde{H}^{2i}(M^{\text{inv}})$. Then since $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}}) = q^*(\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})_{\text{rel}})$, we see that $0 = c_i(\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})) = q^*(c_i(\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})_{\text{rel}}))$. As the induced map q^* is injective on $H^{2i}(M^{\text{inv}}/X)$, the i th Chern class of $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})_{\text{rel}}$ is trivial.

Next we show that the K -theory of M^{inv}/X is in fact torsion free. By Proposition 6.10, it suffices to show that the cohomology of M^{inv}/X is torsion-free. Consider again the short exact sequence above. When $m \geq 2$, the group $\tilde{H}^m(M^{\text{inv}}/X)$ injects into the free abelian group $\tilde{H}^m(M^{\text{inv}}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^{\binom{2n-1}{m}}$ and therefore is torsion free. In order to analyze $\tilde{H}^1(M^{\text{inv}}/X)$, let us look closely at the early stages of the long exact sequence of the pair (M^{inv}, X) .

$$\dots 0 = \tilde{H}^0(M^{\text{inv}}) \xrightarrow{i^*} \tilde{H}^0(X) \xrightarrow{\partial} \tilde{H}^1(M^{\text{inv}}/X) \xrightarrow{q^*} \tilde{H}^1(M^{\text{inv}}) \dots$$

We observe that $\tilde{H}^0(X) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ since $X = L_0^{\text{inv}} \times \{0\} \cup L_1^{\text{inv}} \times \{1\}$ has two connected components. Moreover, $\tilde{H}^1(M^{\text{inv}})$ is free abelian, so its subgroup $\text{Im}(q^*)$ is as well. Thus we have the short exact sequence below.

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\quad} \tilde{H}^1(M^{\text{inv}}/X) \longrightarrow \text{Im}(q^*) \longrightarrow 0$$

As \mathbb{Z} and $\text{Im}(q^*)$ are free abelian, $\tilde{H}^1(M^{\text{inv}}/X)$ is as well. Thus $\tilde{H}^*(M^{\text{inv}}/Z)$ is torsion free, implying that $\tilde{K}(M^{\text{inv}}/X)$ is as well.

Ergo the relative bundle $[\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})_{\text{rel}}] \in \tilde{K}(M^{\text{inv}}/X)$ is trivial, implying that $\Upsilon(M^{\text{inv}})$ carries a stable normal trivialization. \square

This proves Theorem 3.8, which together with the discussion of the symplectic geometry of M in Section 4 shows that $M = \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$ satisfies the hypotheses of 1.5. This proves Theorem 1.1. For the reader's convenience, we summarize here the arguments that allow us to deduce Corollaries 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4 from Theorem 1.1.

Proof of Corollary 1.2. Since there is a spectral sequence whose E^1 page is $(\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}((q))$ and whose E^∞ page is isomorphic to $(\widehat{HFK}(S^3, K) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}((q))$ as $\mathbb{Z}((q))$ -modules, the rank of $(\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}((q))$ as a $\mathbb{Z}((q))$ -module is greater than the rank of $(\widehat{HFK}(S^3, K) \otimes V^{\otimes(n-1)}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}((q))$ as a $\mathbb{Z}((q))$ -module. Ergo

$$2^{n-1} \text{rk}(\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K)) \geq 2^{n-1} \text{rk}(\widehat{HFK}(S^3, K))$$

implying

$$\text{rk}(\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K)) \geq \text{rk}(\widehat{HFK}(S^3, K))$$

\square

Proof of Corollary 1.3. We have seen in Section 3 that the spectral sequence of 1.1 arises from the double complex

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \widehat{CFK}_{i+1}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) & \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} & \widehat{CFK}_{i+1}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) & \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} & \widehat{CFK}_{i+1}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) \dots \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \partial & & \downarrow \partial & & \downarrow \partial \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \widehat{CFK}_i(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) & \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} & \widehat{CFK}_i(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) & \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} & \widehat{CFK}_i(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) \dots \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \partial & & \downarrow \partial & & \downarrow \partial \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \widehat{CFK}_{i-1}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) & \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} & \widehat{CFK}_{i-1}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) & \xrightarrow{1+\tau^\#} & \widehat{CFK}_{i-1}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) \dots
\end{array}$$

where \mathcal{D} is a Heegaard diagram for (S^3, K) on the sphere S^2 , and $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ its lift to a Heegaard diagram for $(\Sigma(K), K)$, and that this spectral sequence preserves the canonical spin^c structure on $\widehat{CFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$. (Other spin^c structures are exchanged in pairs by the involution τ^* on $\widetilde{HFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$, and thus vanish after the second page of the spectral sequence.) Since the splitting of $\widetilde{HFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$ along spin^c canonically corresponds to the splitting of $\widetilde{HFK}(Y^3, K)$, we sharpen our statement to the following.

$$rk\left(\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K, \mathfrak{s}_0)\right) \geq rk\left(\widehat{HFK}(S^3, K)\right)$$

□

Proof of Corollary 1.4. Consider the double complex of the preceding proof. Moreover, both differentials in the spectral sequence preserve the Alexander grading, and the isomorphism between the E^∞ page of the spectral sequence and $\widetilde{HFK}(\mathcal{D})$ does not disrupt the splitting of the spectral sequence along the Alexander grading. Therefore we sharpen Corollary 1.2 to

$$rk\left(\widetilde{HFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}, \mathfrak{s}_0, i)\right) \geq rk\left(\widetilde{HFK}(\mathcal{D}, i)\right)$$

In particular, let g be the largest Alexander grading for which $\widetilde{HFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})$ is nonzero. Then since the vector space V has elements with gradings $(0, 0)$ and $(-1, -1)$, we have $\widetilde{HFK}(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}, \mathfrak{s}_0, g) = \widetilde{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K, g)$, and similarly $\widetilde{HFK}(\mathcal{D}, g) = \widetilde{HFK}(S^3, K)$. Ergo the inequality in this Alexander grading takes the form

$$rk\left(\widehat{HFK}(\Sigma(K), K, \mathfrak{s}_0, g)\right) \geq rk\left(\widehat{HFK}(S^3, K, g)\right)$$

□

Remark 7.2. In [23, Section 3d], Seidel and Smith observe that although their theorem deals with an obstruction on the level of the classifying map

$$f : ([0, 1] \times M^{\text{inv}}, (\{0\} \times L_0^{\text{inv}}) \cup (\{1\} \times L_1^{\text{inv}})) \rightarrow (BU, BO)$$

there is evidence to suggest that the fundamental obstruction is a map encoding slightly less structure. Let $\mathcal{P}^{\text{inv}} = \{y : [0, 1] \rightarrow M^{\text{inv}} : y(0) \in L_0^{\text{inv}}, y(1) \in L_1^{\text{inv}}\}$ be the set of paths between the two Lagrangians in M^{inv} . Then f induces a map

$$\mathcal{P}^{\text{inv}} \rightarrow U/O$$

This descends to a map on loop spaces:

$$(6) \quad \Omega\mathcal{P}^{\text{inv}} \rightarrow \Omega(U/O) \cong \mathbb{Z} \times BO$$

This map records the Maslov index of a self-flow in $\Omega\mathcal{P}^{\text{inv}}$. The difference between the Maslov index and equivariant Maslov index of a holomorphic curve u in M^{inv} is classified by the composition of (6) with a map $M(x_-, x_+)^{\text{inv}} \rightarrow \Omega\mathcal{P}^{\text{inv}}$; which suggests that (6) is the fundamental obstruction to the existence of a spectral sequence from $HF(L_0, L_1)$ to $HF(L_0^{\text{inv}}, L_1^{\text{inv}})$. For more detail, see [23, Section 3d].

In the Heegaard Floer context this has a nice interpretation. If $D = (S, \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z})$ is a Heegaard surface for (Y, K) , and M^{inv} is $\text{Sym}^{g+n-1}(S \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\})$, then a loop in $\Omega\mathcal{P}^{\text{inv}}$ is a periodic domain on the punctured Heegaard surface $S \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$. The map $\Omega\mathcal{P}^{\text{inv}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ which is the composition of (6) with projection to \mathbb{Z} records the Maslov index of the periodic domain, and is nulhomotopic exactly when there are no periodic domains of nonzero index on S . We speculate that Seidel and Smith's observations might contain a method for extending Theorem 1.2 from pairs (S^3, K) to pairs (Y, K) for which a punctured Heegaard surface contains no periodic domain of nonzero index.

8. APPENDIX 1: INCLUSION MAPS OF M^{INV} INTO M

Since the proof that the map

$$\begin{aligned} h : \text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}) &\rightarrow \text{Sym}^{2n-2}(\Sigma(S^2) \setminus \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}) \\ (x_1 \dots x_{n-1}) &\mapsto (\widetilde{x_1} \tau(\widetilde{x_1}) \dots \widetilde{x_{n-1}} \tau(\widetilde{x_{n-1}})) \end{aligned}$$

is holomorphic is a computation on charts in the symmetric product, we place it here so as not to disrupt the flow of the arguments above.

We claim h is continuous; indeed, holomorphic. Let $\bar{x} = (x_1 \dots x_{n-1})$ be a point in $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2)$. Collect repeated points, so that $(x_1 \dots x_{n-1})$ has the form $(y_1, \dots, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_2, \dots, y_l, \dots, y_l)$ with $n-1$ total entries but l unique entries. Moreover, list points which are not branch points of the double branched cover (that is, points which are not in $\{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$) first, so that $y_1, \dots, y_s \notin \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ and $y_{s+1}, \dots, y_l \in \{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{z}\}$ for some s .

First consider y_i such that $1 \leq i \leq s$, so that y_i is not a branch point of the double cover. Then let \tilde{y}_i be a lift of y_i . There is a neighborhood U_i of y_i which admits a homeomorphic lift to a neighborhood \tilde{U}_i of \tilde{y}_i such that $(\pi|_{U_i})^{-1} : U_i \rightarrow \tilde{U}_i$ is holomorphic. Moreover, we may pick U_i sufficiently small that there is a chart $f_i : U_i \rightarrow D$, where D is the unit disk in the complex plane, and a corresponding chart $\tilde{f}_i = f_i \circ \pi : \tilde{U}_i \rightarrow D$. In total this gives a local biholomorphism between U_i and \tilde{U}_i expressed on charts as follows.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{U}_i & \xrightarrow{(\pi|_{\tilde{U}_i})^{-1}} & \tilde{U}_i \\ \downarrow f_i & & \downarrow \tilde{f}_i \\ D & \xrightarrow{\text{Id}} & D \end{array}$$

Similarly, there is a neighborhood $\tau(\tilde{U}_i)$ of the second lift $\tau(\tilde{y}_i)$ of y_i which is homeomorphic to U_i via $(\pi|_{\tau(\tilde{U}_i)})^{-1}$ and has a chart $\tau(\tilde{f}_i) : \tau(\tilde{U}_i) \rightarrow D$.

Now suppose $s+1 \leq i \leq l$, so that y_i is a branch point for the double branched cover map. Then there is a chart $f_i : U_i \rightarrow D$ around y_i and a chart $g_i : \pi^{-1}(U_i) \rightarrow D$ with respect to which $f_i \circ \pi \circ (g_i)^{-1}$ is $x \mapsto x^2$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\pi^{-1}(U_i) & \xrightarrow{\pi|_{\pi^{-1}(U_i)}} & U_i \\
\downarrow g_i & & \downarrow f_i \\
D & \xrightarrow{x \mapsto x^2} & D
\end{array}$$

In particular, if $y \in U_i$ and $f_i(y) = x \in \mathbb{D}$, then if \tilde{y} and $\tau\tilde{y}$ the two lifts of y in $\pi^{-1}(U_i)$, then $g_i(\tilde{y})$ and $g_i(\tau(\tilde{y}))$ are \sqrt{x} and $-\sqrt{x}$ in some order.

We will insist that all of our choices of neighborhoods U_i about each y_i on which we choose preferred charts ϕ_i be made such that if $i_1 \neq i_2$, $U_{i_1} \cap U_{i_2} = \emptyset$, by shrinking if necessary. This in turn implies that $\widetilde{U}_1, \tau(\widetilde{U}_1), \dots, \widetilde{U}_s, \tau(\widetilde{U}_s), \pi^{-1}(U_{s+1}), \dots, \pi^{-1}(U_l)$ are all pairwise disjoint.

We are now ready to discuss the map h . Recall that we began with a point $\bar{x} = (x_1 \dots x_{n-1}) = (y_1 \dots y_1 y_2 \dots y_2 \dots y_l \dots y_l)$ in $\text{Sym}^{n-1}(S^2)$. Let k_i be the number of times x_i appears in \bar{y} . Then \bar{y} is contained in the open neighborhood $\text{Sym}^{k_1}(U_1) \times \dots \times \text{Sym}^{k_l}(U_l)$. Here the product notation arises due to our unwavering insistence that the U_i be pairwise disjoint. Moreover, we see $h(\bar{x}) = (\widetilde{x_1} \tau(\widetilde{x_1}) \dots \widetilde{x_{n-1}} \tau(\widetilde{x_{n-1}}))$ is contained in the analogous open neighborhood

$$\prod_{i=1}^s (\text{Sym}^{k_i}(\widetilde{U}_i) \times \text{Sym}^{k_i}(\tau(\widetilde{U}_i))) \times \prod_{i=s+1}^l \text{Sym}^{2k_i}(\pi^{-1}(U_i)).$$

We see that locally the map h is a product of maps

$$\begin{aligned}
h_i : \text{Sym}^{k_i}(U_i) &\rightarrow \text{Sym}^{k_i}(\widetilde{U}_i) \times \text{Sym}^{k_i}(\tau(\widetilde{U}_i)) \\
(y'_1 \dots y'_{k_i}) &\mapsto ((\widetilde{y'_1} \dots \widetilde{y'_{k_i}}), (\tau(\widetilde{y'_1}), \dots, \tau(\widetilde{y'_{k_i}})))
\end{aligned}$$

where $\widetilde{y'_i}$ is the lift of y'_i in \widetilde{U}_i and similarly for $\tau(\widetilde{U}_i)$, and maps

$$\begin{aligned}
h_i : \text{Sym}^{k_i}(U_i) &\rightarrow \text{Sym}^{2k_i}(\pi^{-1}(U_i)) \\
(y'_1 \dots y'_{k_i}) &\mapsto (\widetilde{y'_1} \tau(\widetilde{y'_1}) \dots \widetilde{y'_{k_i}} \tau(\widetilde{y'_{k_i}}))
\end{aligned}$$

Our goal is to show h_i is holomorphic in each of these cases. We begin with the first case, in which x_i is not a branch point of the double branch covering. In this case h_i carries a point $(y'_1 \dots y'_{k_i})$ in $\text{Sym}^{k_i}(U_i)$ to the product of its lifts $(\widetilde{y'_1} \dots \widetilde{y'_{k_i}})$ in $\text{Sym}^{k_i}(\widetilde{U}_i)$ and $(\tau(\widetilde{y'_1}) \dots \tau(\widetilde{y'_{k_i}}))$ in $\text{Sym}^{k_i}(\tau(\widetilde{U}_i))$. Ergo $h_i = \text{Sym}^{k_i}((\pi|_{\widetilde{U}_i})^{-1}) \times \text{Sym}^{k_i}((\pi|_{\tau(\widetilde{U}_i)})^{-1})$. We already know how to express this map in terms of the biholomorphisms $\text{Sym}^{k_i}(f_i) : \text{Sym}^{k_i}(U_i) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^{k_i}(D^{k_i})$ and the corresponding maps $\text{Sym}^{k_i}(\widetilde{f_i})$ on $\text{Sym}^{k_i}(\widetilde{U}_i)$ and $\text{Sym}^{k_i}(\tau(\widetilde{f_i}))$ on $\tau(\widetilde{U}_i)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Sym}^{k_i}(U_i) & \xrightarrow{h_i = \text{Sym}((\pi|_{U_i})^{-1}) \times \text{Sym}^{k_i}((\pi|_{\tau(\widetilde{U}_i)})^{-1})} & \text{Sym}^{k_i}(\widetilde{U}_i) \times \text{Sym}^{k_i}(\tau(\widetilde{U}_i)) \\
\downarrow \text{Sym}^{k_i}(f_i) & & \downarrow \text{Sym}^{k_i}(\widetilde{f_i}) \times \text{Sym}^{k_i}(\tau(\widetilde{f_i})) \\
\text{Sym}^{k_i}(D) & \xrightarrow{\text{Id} \times \text{Id}} & \text{Sym}^{k_i}(D) \times \text{Sym}^{k_i}(D)
\end{array}$$

We see j_i is holomorphic. For the second case we will need to be slightly more subtle, producing actual charts for $\text{Sym}^{k_i}(U_i)$ and $\text{Sym}^{2k_i}(\pi^{-1}(U_i))$. We can assign $\text{Sym}^{k_i}(U_j) \cong \text{Sym}^{k_i}(D)$ a holomorphic chart using the familiar biholomorphism (4) which maps a point $(r_1 \dots r_{k_i})$ in $\text{Sym}^{k_i}(\mathbb{D})$ to the k_i elementary symmetric functions of its coordinates in D . Let's see what this produces

in our particular case. Let $\phi_{k_i}(D) \subset \mathbb{C}^{k_i}$ be the image of $\text{Sym}^{k_i}(D)$ under the map (4) from $\text{Sym}^{k_i}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{k_i}$, and similarly for $\phi_{2k_i}(D)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Sym}^{k_i}(U_i) & \xrightarrow{h_i} & \text{Sym}^{2k_i}(\pi^{-1}(U_i)) \\
\downarrow \text{Sym}^{k_i}(f_i) & & \downarrow \text{Sym}^{2k_i}(g_i) \\
\text{Sym}^{k_i}(D) & \longrightarrow & \text{Sym}^{2k_i}(\mathbb{C}) \\
\downarrow \phi_{k_i} & & \downarrow \phi_{2k_i} \\
\phi_{k_i}(D) & \longrightarrow & \phi_{2k_i}(D)
\end{array}$$

Let $(y'_1 \dots y'_{k_i})$ be an arbitrary point of U_i , so that $h_i(y'_1 \dots y'_{k_i}) = (\widetilde{y'_1} \tau(\widetilde{y'_1}) \dots \widetilde{y'_{k_i}} \tau(\widetilde{y'_{k_i}}))$. Then the middle horizontal map carries $(r_1 \dots r_{k_i}) = (f_i(y'_1) \dots f_i(y'_{k_i}))$ to $(g_i(\widetilde{y'_1}) g_i(\tau(\widetilde{y'_1})) \dots g_i(\widetilde{y'_{k_i}}) g_i(\tau(\widetilde{y'_{k_i}}))) = (\sqrt{r_1} - \sqrt{r_1} \dots \sqrt{r_{k_i}} - \sqrt{r_{k_i}})$. Taking symmetric functions of both sides reveals that the bottom horizontal map is expressed in coordinates as below.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \phi_{k_i}(D) \rightarrow \phi_{2k_i}(D) \\
& (\sigma_1(r_1, \dots, r_{k_i}), \dots, \sigma_{k_i}(r_1, \dots, r_{k_i})) \mapsto (\sigma_1(\sqrt{r_1}, -\sqrt{r_1}, \dots, \sqrt{r_{k_i}}, -\sqrt{r_{k_i}}), \dots, \sigma_{2k_i}(\sqrt{r_1}, -\sqrt{r_1}, \dots, \sqrt{r_{k_i}}, -\sqrt{r_{k_i}}))
\end{aligned}$$

Let's consider the symmetric functions σ_j of $(a_1, \dots, a_{2k_i}) = (\sqrt{r_1}, -\sqrt{r_1}, \dots, \sqrt{r_{k_i}}, -\sqrt{r_{k_i}})$ of our set of complex root and their opposites. Recall from Section 5 that the functions σ_j are defined to be the sums

$$\sigma_j(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2k_i}) = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq 2k_i} a_{i_1} \dots a_{i_j}$$

If the set of indices $(i_1, \dots, i_j) \subset (i_1, \dots, i_{2k_i})$ contains only one of i_{2t-1} and i_{2t} for any t , then there is a set of indices (i'_1, \dots, i'_j) identical to (i_1, \dots, i_j) except that either i_{2t} is replaced with i_{2t-1} or vice versa. Moreover $a_{i_1} \dots a_{i_j} = -a'_{i'_1} \dots a'_{i'_j}$, so these two terms cancel each other out in the sum which comprises σ_j . Therefore $\sigma_j(a_1, \dots, a_{2k_i})$ is a sum of terms $a_{i_1} \dots a_{i_j}$ for sets $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq 2k_i$ which contain either both i_{2t-1} and i_{2t} or neither, for every $1 \leq t \leq \frac{j}{2}$. In particular, $\sigma_j(\sqrt{r_1}, -\sqrt{r_1}, \dots, \sqrt{r_{k_i}}, -\sqrt{r_{k_i}}) = 0$ for j odd. When j is even we may make the following computation.

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_j(a_1, -a_1, \dots, a_k, -a_k) &= \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq k_i} a_{2i_1-1} a_{2i_1} \dots a_{2i_j-1} a_{2i_j} \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq k_i} (\sqrt{r_{i_1}})(-\sqrt{r_{i_1}}) \dots (\sqrt{r_{i_j}})(-\sqrt{r_{i_j}}) \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq k_i} (-1)^j r_{i_1} \dots r_{i_j} \\
&= (-1)^j \sigma_j(r_1, \dots, r_{k_i})
\end{aligned}$$

So the bottom horizontal map in the diagram above is of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{k_i}(D) &\rightarrow \phi_{2k_i}(D) \\ (\sigma_1(r_1, \dots, r_{k_i}), \dots, \sigma_{k_i}(r_1, \dots, r_{k_i})) &\mapsto (0, -\sigma_1(r_1, \dots, r_{k_i}), 0, \dots, (-1)^{k_i} \sigma_{k_i}(r_1, \dots, r_{k_i})) \end{aligned}$$

This is holomorphic, implying that h_i is as well. Since all the maps h_i are holomorphisms, and h is locally the product $h_1 \times \dots \times h_l$, h is holomorphic.

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